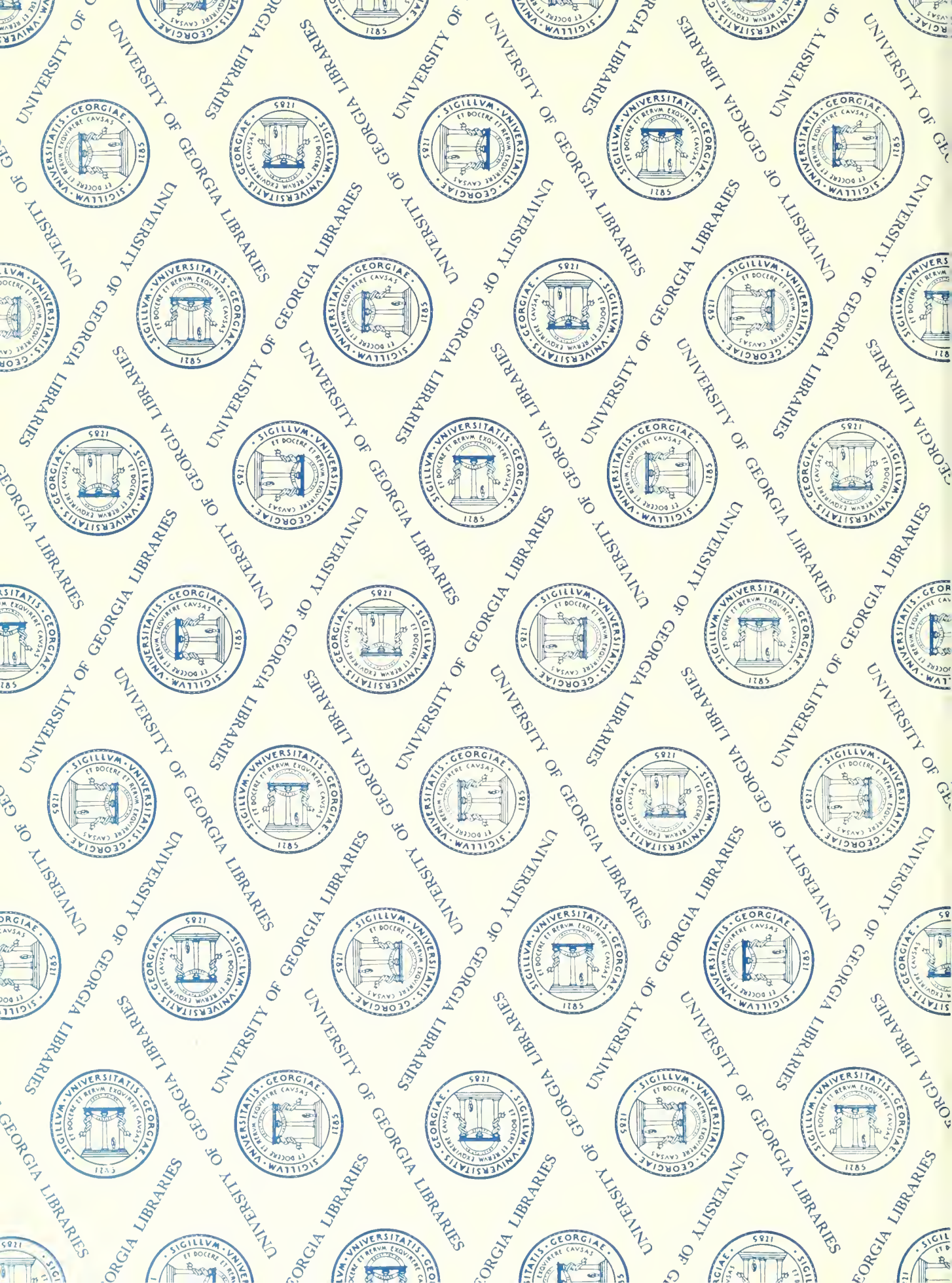
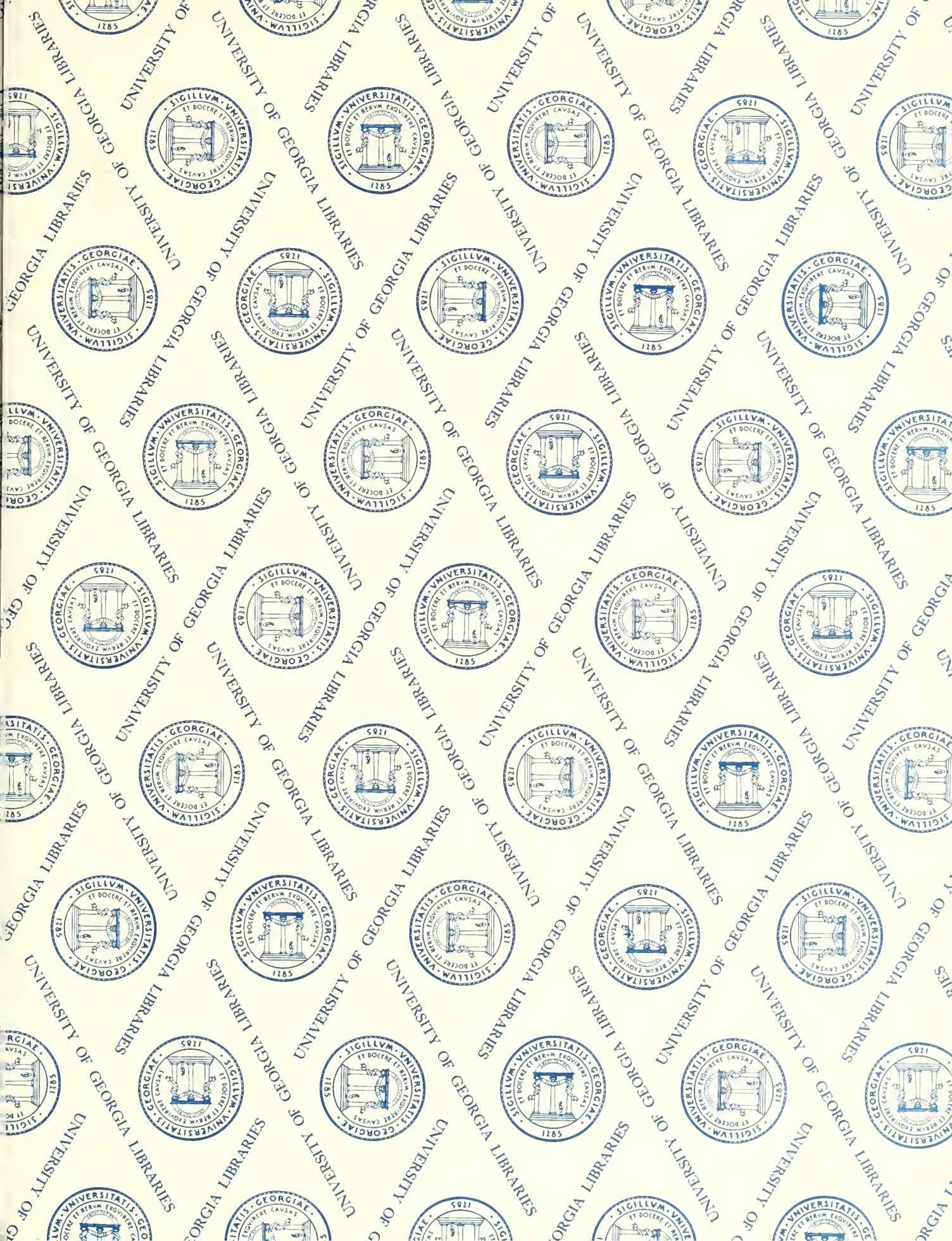


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Georgia

FORESTRY



APWP
Approved

Thomasville

Progress
1961-62



Commission Director Ray Shirley, right, inspects finishing touches of lettering being put on by Hank Slentz, Commission senior pilot. Charles Baker, Milledgeville, is the Sixth District pilot.

Commission Patrol Craft Identified

All Georgia Forestry Commission patrol aircraft now are clearly marked for both air and ground detection.

Commission Director Ray Shirley states that 'FORESTRY' is clearly lettered on the underside of the right wing of each patrol craft. "The black on white 18-inch vinyl film cut out letters are readable at an altitude of 1,000 feet," Shirley added.

In addition, 'GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION' is spelled out in four inch, white on red letters along the side of the patrol planes. With these identification markings, ground observers will be able to identify the Commission aircraft. In patrol and suppression work, the planes are flown at low altitudes to take the best advantage of their effectiveness.

James C. Turner, Jr., chief, Fire Control Division, pointed out that the vinyl film letters meet military specifications for letters used on supersonic aircraft. The letters are as durable as the airplane fabric, Turner added.

Shirley emphasized that the Commission's 25 patrol planes are used in aerial fire detection and suppression work and in civil defense emergencies. During fiscal year 1961-62, patrol aircraft flew 7,377-hours with 1,652-wildfires reported. Pilots also reported 11,985 controlled woods fires and 17,603 other types of smokes. They directly assisted Commission forest rangers in the suppression of 1,660-wildfires.

Strengthening Of Georgia Products Law Urged

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, fully endorses a recommendation of Georgia Senator O. D. Johnson, 46th District, Blackshear, to strengthen the Georgia Law pertaining to the use of Georgia products.

Senator Johnson's recommendation which dealt specifically with the lumber industry would require state and local governments to use Georgia lumber when price and quality are comparable to other wood products...and, encourage lumber industries and schools of higher learning to cooperate in promoting the study and dissemination of wood to the greatest extent.

The recommendation is a result of a report made by Senator Johnson on Forestry and Allied products as a member of a committee established by Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd.

In the report, a decline in lumber employment and production, starting about 1950, is cited. This, in an industry, where in the same period, sawtimber volume increased six percent, total growth increased over drainage each year, and output was

valued at \$956 million, second only to textiles and food manufacturing.

Shirley stated that since 69 percent of Georgia's land area is in forest, the lumber industry holds a heavy hand on the economic purse strings of all Georgians. It is, therefore, only feasible that State, County, and local governments emphasize the use of Georgia woods to the maximum where wood is an acceptable material.

The Commission director pointed out that the lumber industries have and are installing programs to upgrade quality and improve packaging and merchandising to compete with like products from other regions and competitive materials.

Shirley emphasized that there is, as Senator Johnson's report indicates, a need to inform the public of the superior qualities of Georgia wood which is reasonably priced for most all uses. However, with an informed public, there must be an air of mutual cooperation toward an end of providing legislative and other improvements needed to strengthen utilization of local forest products.

SOUTHERN PINE



vage timber before treating and ue close surveillance of treat- eas, was cited as urgent needs ontrolling the Southern Pine e epidemic in Georgia.

orgia Forestry Commission Di- Ray Shirley, in discussing ol activities with his district ers and project leaders, recent- emphasized that getting the es out of the woods is our main em. Landowners can assist by g and selling infested com- al timber. This would enable d crews to focus their attention eas of non-merchantable timber ose spots that are not feasibly geable, Shirley added.

e Commission director expres- ne value of keeping a finger on estation and new spots that evelop between now and Spring. ss Smith, entomologist, U. S. t Service, Region 8, Atlanta, ed the Commission and the ia people for their positive e- to the beetle problem. He that the infestation has been aggressive than first thought. ver, the Commission, by im- tely attacking the problem, has ntly averted the loss of mil- of dollars in timber growth and ction, this in a State where r products rank third in eco- value.

effectiveness of the control m was brought out in the be- port which cited 30-counties ich treatment initially was be- arried out. This number has ut in half.

agement Field Assistant John ond, beetle project coordinator,

the controlled counties as ances, Forsyth, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Jasper and Jones. Others are Morgan, North Fulton, Ogle- thorpe, Pike, Putnam, Taliaferro and Wilkes.

Present control activities are cen- tered in Bibb, Cobb, Elbert, Frank-

lin, Habersham, Hall, Harris, and Hart Counties. Other counties are Heard, Lamar, Madison, Monroe, Rabun, Troup and Upson.

Hammond reported that over one- half million trees have been cut and treated since mid-March, 1962. This represents a loss of less than 3,775,000 board feet of sawtimber and slightly more than 8,950-cords of pulpwood.

Public Works FEDERAL Program Approved

Approval has been given for the initiation of 23 forestry projects by Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders. Cost of the projects is \$156,230.

The accelerated public works pro- jects are being administered by the Department of Commerce, Area De- velopment Administration. The De- partment allocated \$78,115 which Governor Sanders agreed to provide Georgia's matching share from funds already set aside.

The Accelerated Public Works Program was designed to assist in the initiation and speed-up of State, local and Federal public works pro- jects. It is the purpose of these pro- jects to help provide useful work for the unemployed and labor surplus areas. The program was signed into law by President Kennedy on Sept. 14, 1962.

Georgia Forestry Commission Di- rector Ray Shirley stated that the program enables the Commission to proceed with needed construction and improvements that, otherwise,

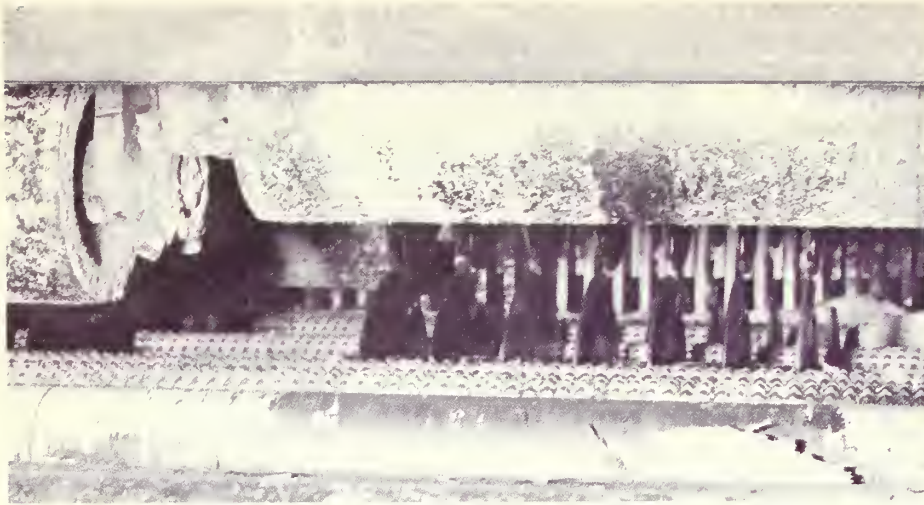
Shirley emphasized that all ef- forts are being made to clear up the beetle infestation before Spring. Un- derstanding and cooperation on all government and civic levels has made the beetle control program successful to this point. Continued cooperation is needed to see the program through the final stages, Shirley added.

would be curtailed. Shirley added that the projects are located in 19- counties where employment condi- tions make them eligible according to specifications of the program.

The Georgia projects include for- estry unit headquarters in Dougherty, Henry and Jefferson Counties. Coun- ties scheduled for sub-headquarters or additions are Clay, Montgomery, Wheeler and Elbert. Other additions include an airplane hanger at the Fifth District headquarters, McRae, in Wheeler County.

Liberty, Taylor, Franklin and Oglethorpe Counties have reloca- tion of tower projects scheduled. A new training center and sewage dis- posal plant are projects planned for Ware County. Other counties sche- duled for projects are Brantley, Burke, Gordon, Hancock, Jones, McIntosh and Pulaski.

Other states having approved pro- jects include Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Washington and Utah.



New Saw...New Product

A new machine...a new product... a new day in sawmilling...these results are culminating six years of experimental work by J. T. Griffin of Valdosta.

Griffin states that his new 'Griff-saw Machine' is unique in that it can produce kerf chips down to 1/8" in width. The chips are known as 'Griffwood Brand Saw Kerf Chip'.

Experiments by Griffin and associates show that increased lumber yield, conventional slab chip yield, and a faster production rate can be obtained through the use of the Griffsaw technique.

The Griffsaw method also eliminates pinching and heating. This means less down time and higher production.

Griffin pointed out that the new machine operates on the step saw principle. The depth of cut, the number of saw teeth and the infeed rate are controlled so that waste sawdust is almost eliminated. The infeed rate has been run as high as 275 linear feet per minute. At present, however, 225 feet seems most practical. The maximum speed for a sash

gang saw is 35-40 feet per minute.

Extensive paper company tests show that Griffwood Brand Kerf Chips are satisfactory raw pulping material. Because of the narrow kerf more salable lumber is cut from the cants. The new machine can handle at least a 12" cant. By obtaining a kerf reduction from the conventional 3/8" to 3/16" an additional 2X4 can be obtained, Griffin emphasized. These tests are available from the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Penna.

Frick Company engineers, who are making the machine, state that it produces from one log, 61.4-percent lumber, 21.6-percent slabwood, 12-percent bark, and 5-percent sawdust, or 12-percent less sawdust than in present sawmill log edgers. The sawdust, or fines, is being experimented with for use in roofing as a raw material.

Griffin stated that the machine will be leased only to those operators licensed to practice Griffwood. Under the licensing agreement, paper mills will pay a royalty of 30 cents per ton for the use of Griffwood chips.

A. Griffwood Brand Kerf Chips



B. Fines from Griffwood



New Board Member Named

L. H. (Luke) Morgan, Eastman, was recently appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forestry Commission by Governor Carl E. Sanders. He succeeds Oscar S. Garrison, Homer, Georgia.

Morgan, elected for a seven year term, is one of five commissioners who supervise the forestry program in Georgia. Other members of the Board are Andrew J. Aultman, Sylvester; W. George Beasley, Lavonia; C. M. Jordan, Jr., Vidalia; and Alexander Sessoms, Cogdell.



L. H. Morgan

Morgan, a timberland owner in Ben Hill, Coffee and Irwin Counties, is practicing naval stores and pulpwood operations with his father, L. L. Morgan. The timber operations cover some 3,000 acres.

In 1956 Morgan went with Rayioner in charge of their land acquisitions in Georgia. He was made area supervisor in charge of management and procurement in the Eastman area in 1962.

During the 1963 session of the General Assembly, Morgan served as an aide to House Speaker, George T. Smith.

A Navy veteran, 1945-46, Morgan, received his college education at Auburn and the University of Georgia. He studied business administration. Morgan, a member of the Dodge County Forestry Association, is one of its charter members. He is also a member of the Douglas Elks Lodge and the Eastman Rotary Club.

Morgan and his wife, the former Jane Evans of Douglas, have three boys, Johnny 12; Luke, 10; and Michael, 6. They are members of the Episcopal Church of Eastman.



TREE SUPERIOR PROGRAM

The Georgia Forestry Commission's exceptional or superior tree program is half completed with the planting of the 1962-63 crop.

Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that 8,500 two-year-old grafted seedlings have been transferred from the Morgan and Page-Walker nurseries to the Arrowhead, Hightower and Horseshoe Bend seed orchards. This brings to some 32,000 spaces planted, Shirley added.

In addition to the grafted seedlings, there are 2,100 seedlings in the Arrowhead seed orchard that were produced from control pollinated parents.

The seed orchards, when completed, will provide the Commission with seed that have specific characteristics. This should provide an end product that will bring premium prices to woodland owners and high quality products to manufacturers.

Seed used to grow seedlings are collected by dealers and individuals throughout the State. Therefore there is no control over quality of trees from which seed are harvested, Shirley said.

The Commission director pointed out that trees with low specific gravity and long fibers are being sought for the pulping industry. Whereas, trees with a high specific gravity are being sought for timber production. The naval stores industry is not being overlooked as high gum yielders are being sought for their use. Other qualities being sought include a straight bole without taper, good pruning ability, and resistance to weather, insects and diseases.

Species being grafted include loblolly, shortleaf, slash and Virginia pine. Stocking of the seed orchards is expected to be completed by 1965, Shirley added.



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On the Cover

The Georgia Forestry Commission, through its Arbor Day programs, attempts to bring about a better understanding of our forests to our youth. Whether the MAN or TREE of TOMORROW, both must receive proper care to be of service or value to the community.

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Georgia Press Association.

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Cruising the News

STATE SETS A FINE RECORD IN CURBING FOREST FIRES

All Georgia is proud of the forest fire suppression program in our state which has brought about a record low forest fire loss of less than one-quarter of one per cent of Georgia's forest land during the calendar year 1962.

The report recently issued by Ray Shirley, director of the Georgia Forestry Commission says 46,789 acres were burned by 8,595 wild fires, with the average fire size of nearly five and a half acres last year. An improved detection system enabled the Commission to reduce average size, percent, and acres burned on the state's 23,563,000 forest acres.

That system includes the assigning of patrol planes to the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts, with headquarters at Newnan, McRae and Rome, and the relocation of towers for best detection results.

Comparative figures for 1961 showed the 1962 area burned was reduced by 9,828 acres and the average fire size by one acre. The percentage reduction was slightly more than one half of one percent.

Georgia campers, we are happy to note, had the distinction of causing the fewest number of fires, 173, that burned 1,280 acres.

Debris burning caused the greatest number of fires, while smoker and incendiary fires ran second and third respectively. While it is heartening to know deliberate setting of forest fires is decreasing, it is sad to learn that careless trash burning has caused 3,109 fires that destroyed more than 15,000 acres.

Heedless householders in outlying residential districts have let trash fires "get out", and these are responsible for most of the fires of the past year.

Director Shirley deserves the praise of all of us for the good record of the past year in forest fire control in Georgia. He has recognized the need for trained personnel, modern detection facilities, and the latest in fire fighting equipment. And he has worked tirelessly to provide the desired facilities and accomplish results.

(From the Macon Telegraph)

BELTS FOR COUNTY CARS

A recent auto accident in which a county policeman was thrown into the windshield and seriously injured has convinced the county that seat belts are worthwhile. Authorities said that the man would not have been pitched into the glass had he been wearing a seat belt. The belts are now to be standard equipment for all county patrol cars.

City police have been sold on the idea of belts for some time. A recent report from the Forestry Commission says that belts have been installed in all its vehicles including tractors and fork lifts.

Safety experts say that wearing seat belts greatly increases a driver's chances of surviving a crash. In many instances injuries are not as severe.

Why not place them in all county and municipal vehicles? For that matter, why shouldn't they be made standard equipment in private vehicles?

(From the Marietta Daily Journal)

CONDITIONS RIPE FOR WOOD FIRES

For the next five months the stage is set for forest fires.

The one item which has about the greatest influence of having wood fires is fuel conditions. Present fuel conditions are ideal for fires.

Within the last month we have had a good deal of green grass, leaves, and needles turn brown and fall to the ground. This new accumulation of burnable material is evenly spread over most of our grass and forested areas, besides some of our agricultural lands.

A lighted match dropped in any of these places could start a wild fire; whereas two months ago most grass areas and agricultural lands had been in vegetation.

Where a spark from a trash fire may have landed on green grass through the summer months, now a spark from such a trash fire would fall on brown burnable fuel.

During the summer months a pasture, cotton, or corn field could be depended on to stop a wild fire, now, the pasture, cotton, or corn field can be a greater hazard for the starting or spreading of fire than just plain woods.

For proof of these burnable fuel conditions just notice our woods and fields for the next few months and see how much material you have that would resist burning compared to what will burn.

The need for caution and care is on us and only our wise use of outdoor fire, whether it be a discarded match or camp fire, will result in the prevention of a destructive wild fire.

(From the Jackson Herald)

ARBOR DAY

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, a man named Sterling Morton moved to Nebraska from his native Monroe, New York.

He immediately became interested in planting trees around his new home. Nebraska was a raw, new state. The towns and the country places didn't have the big trees he had been used to back in New York State.

The neighbors soon became interested in Mr. Morton's tree planting project, and they, too, began setting out young trees around their homes. The idea spread throughout the county and eventually throughout the state.

The name of Sterling Morton is remembered today because he was the true founder of Arbor Day, a special day which is now celebrated throughout our nation.

In 1872, the Nebraska legislature passed a law establishing the first Arbor Day. The original bill described the festival as "A day especially set apart and consecrated to tree planting".

This year marked the 72nd anniversary of Arbor Day in Georgia. It isn't a legal holiday, but it is a very important day--a day when we pause to pay tribute to the tree. It is a day in which school boys and girls throughout the United States usually conduct a program and participate in a memorial planting ceremony on the school grounds or in a public park.

A tree means many things. It provides beauty. It provides shade. It provides nuts and fruits. It provides fuel and lumber. It provides turpentine and other Naval stores products. It provides the raw materials for paper, and dozens of other products.

You could trace tree planting ceremonies back to the beginning of civilization, but the first formal ceremony, which we pattern our program after here today, had its start in Ohio in 1882.

The Nebraska idea, in 1872, did not attract much attention in other states at first, but 10 years later in Cincinnati, Ohio, two techniques in the observance were added. The citizens of that city introduced the practice of planting memorial trees and they made the observance a school festival.

Today, Georgia doesn't wait until



Macon Youth Museum conservation students observe Georgia's annual Arbor Day. Charles Place, Jr., GFC I&E assistant, instructs the youth on planting.

Arbor Day to plant trees. The six nurseries of the Georgia Forestry Commission each year grows millions of seedlings which are transplanted in every county in the state.

But Arbor Day does give every student a chance to see how a tree is properly planted. It gives him a new appreciation of the tree, which means so much in the lives of all Georgians.

Arbor Day, then, allows each citizen to re-dedicate himself to the protection, preservation and perpetuation of our state's leading crop--Trees.

We, in the Georgia Forestry Commission, know how to plant a tree, fight fire which threatens the life of trees, treat forests for insects and diseases and give directions in the correct way in which trees should be thinned and harvested, but we can't describe a tree as did Joyce Kilmer, who said:



Gov. Carl Sanders signs Arbor Day proclamation. Witnessing the signing is GFC Director Ray Shirley and GFA Exec. Director Harvey Brown.

*"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."*



THOMASVILLE

by

"Rip" Fontaine, Jr.

To the South and West stand the past untouched...to the East and North the present grows for the future. In the center, day in and day out, throbs the 'bud' of the City of Roses...Thomasville.

Its industry is its heart beat and forestry is one of the principal carriers of employment and income. In 1962, the total value of all forest products produced in Thomas County was estimated at \$1,745,469. This included pulpwood, sawtimber and naval stores.

The pulpwood producers, sawmills, crate factory, naval stores operators and cabinet shops offer hundreds of Thomas Countians employment. In 1962, some 561 Thomas County wood-using industry employees had a take home pay of more than \$1,566,928. The monthly wage, \$234, is \$14 higher than the 1959 figure.

In the adjacent counties of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady and Mitchell, the manufacture value of pulpwood, sawtimber and naval stores was estimated at \$3,607,168, according to a 1961 Extension Service report. During the same year, the four counties had round pulpwood production of 95,549-cords.

The employment and income figures for the four county trade area are estimated at 600 and \$2-million, respectively.

Making a major contribution to Thomasville's economy are a number of wood-using industries. They include Balfour, Bracey and Keadle Lumber Companies, Thomasville; Mitchell Bros., Metcalf; and Georgia Crate and Basket Company, Thomasville. Others include pulpwood dealers and naval stores operators.

Balfour is among the larger contributors with 75-employees and a payroll of more than \$300,000. In

\$685,000 annually for raw forest materials and another \$150,000 on freight. The company reports that their pine chip production is valued at more than \$204,600. In the production of lumber Balfour utilizes approximately 15,000,000 board feet of sawtimber and 13,418-cords of pulpwood. Balfour began operation 27-years ago with 12-employees. It is a division of Georgia Crate and Basket Co. which employs from 350-375 employees.

The Bracey Lumber Co., started in 1932, has an annual payroll of \$55,000. A maker of doors, sash, cabinets and stair work, their annual production runs between 250,000-300,000. Production in 1932 was about 50,000 per year. Thomasville's economy also receives the benefit of some \$40,000, for raw materials, and approximately \$10,000, freight, spent annually by the company.

The Keadle Lumber Co., a producer of lumber and chips, has a working force of 22. They draw, annually, some \$100,000. In addition the company spends about \$90,000 annually on raw forest materials.

Approximately \$125,000 are paid out in salaries to some 66 employees at Mitchell Bros. The Company spends another \$200,000 for raw material and \$50,000 for freight. The producer of dimension stock, paneling, flooring, chips and dressed and rough lumber utilizes some 6,000,000 board feet of sawtimber annually.

Three pulpwood producers in Thomas County, Robert C. Brown, Tom Carter, and W. P. Miller, employ some 16 workers. These men draw approximately \$36,000 annually. Their combined pulpwood production comes to about 9,000-cords

During 1961 there were 18,523-cords of pulpwood and 9,613,000 board feet of sawtimber cut in Thomas County. In naval stores there were 136,186 faces being worked by six producers.

The pulpwood cut was valued at \$287,107, sawtimber, stumpage value, \$255,332; manufactured value, \$1,070,435; and naval stores, \$85,870. These figures do not include post, poles, veneer and other specialty products.

Thomas County leads the southwestern section of the State in sawtimber growing stock, according to a recent U. S. Forest Survey of Southwest Georgia. The survey shows 60-percent of Thomas County in commercial forest land. The 207,200 forest acres is an increase of 12,000 acres over the 1953 survey.

The report showed Thomas County with 606,600,000 board feet of growing sawtimber and 2,241,000 cords of pulpwood. This is an increase of some 100,000,000 board feet and a reduction of 30,000 cords over the '53 report.

However, the growing stock showed only 1,960,000 cords of pulpwood. This is second to Lowndes County which showed a 6,000 cord margin over Thomas Co. In addition there are 281,000 cords of cull timber, which is tops for the Southwest area.

In 1953, Thomas County had a growing stock of 1,861,000 cords and 407,000 cords in cull timber. These figures indicate a reduction in cull timber and an increase in growing stock.

In the four county trade area there are 632,000 forest acres or three percent less than in 1953. The net volume of sawtimber for the four counties is 1,134.2 million board feet. The four county area also has a net volume of 4,561,000 cords of growing pulpwood. The cull timber total is 588,000 cords of pulpwood.

Providing forest fire protection and forest management service for Thomas County is the Thomas County Forestry Unit under Forest Ranger David Westmoreland. The unit has a budget of \$18,353 of which \$12,799 goes for salaries of its five employees.

The upward trend of forestry in Thomas County must be maintained to supply present industry and to attract new industry to the Thomas-

LETTERS

Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

A word of praise for OUR Forestry Unit at Fort Valley, Buddy Upton, Reggie Kochen and Dot Bassett.

On Dec. 18 the schoolbus driver noticed a fire on the side of the road. He told our 10 year old daughter to call some one to help.

Since no one was at home, she removed the bath room window to get in the house to call the local forestry unit. Being acquainted with the unit's personnel, she told them to hurry out that fire was in daddy's pines on Charlie Batchelor's fam.

Only a very small place was burned. Had it not been for the quick thinking of our daughter and the readiness and speed of "Our" Forestry Unit we would not have any trees and probably no home, bam or farming equipment.

Reggie, Buddy, Dot and Jo Ann, our daughter, has made our Christmas a truly happy one.

Gratefully,

Mrs. C. R. Batchelor

Mr. Ed. Richardson, Ranger
Montgomery Forestry Unit
Mt. Vernon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Richardson:

On behalf of Ryder Truck Lines we appreciate the cooperation you extended to us when we cleared Highway 221, a few miles North of Mt. Vernon, of the Ryder trailer which was destroyed by fire.

The man you sent, Mr. Wiley Kinchen, was not only friendly and courteous, but volunteered to give us a hand and, frankly, without his help, the task of getting the trailer off the highway would have taken much longer.

At one time, the fire blazed up again and had your equipment not been present to cool this fire down the cable and chains of the wrecking company would have been ruined. It was certainly a consoling factor to have the equipment and Mr. Kinchen available in the event something unexpected happened.

Ryder Truck Lines will be forever grateful.

Cordially yours,

James R. Stelts
Director of Safety

Mr. A. L. Jacobs
Mr. Grable Ricks
Georgia Forestry Commission
McRae Road
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I'm taking this opportunity to express my appreciation for the good job you all did in organizing and instructing the class, Basic Rescue, (Light Duty) 18 Sept.-6 Nov., 1962.

Much thought and effort went into the task of promoting interest and enthusiasm, which I believe laid the ground work to establish Rescue Squads in our county. You all are the first instructors to hand in complete and detail records of the class, which is so helpful to CD Directors.

Thank you both for a job well done.

Yours truly,

Mrs. W. C. Faulk

MEETINGS AND EVENTS...Southern Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention, April 4, Pink Beds, N. C...State FFA Field Day, May 3, Covington... NFA Camp, June 3-7, Perry...Georgia Forestry Association, June 12-13, Jekyll Island...FFA Camp, June 24-28, Waycross...Southern Forest Tree Improvement Committee, June 26-27, Gulfport, Miss.

MEMORIAM...Frank A. Osborne, investigator, 7th and 8th Districts,



Frank A. Osborne

and night watchman, Macon Center, for the Georgia Forestry Commission for 26-years has died. Director Ray Shirley stated that Osborne's job efficiency and devotion to his work was a tribute to him as a man and to the State as an employee.

RESIGNATION...Bob Gore, special investigator, has resigned from the



Bob Gore

Commission to take over the duties of the State Fire Marshal's office. Bob has been with the Commission since 1951, serving as 7th District Investigator until 1955 when he

was promoted to Chief Investigator. In 1960, he was assigned as Special Investigator. Gore's duties with the Commission included, in addition to heading the fire investigation program, handling of the safety program, investigating thefts and break-ins, personnel investigation and checking compensation cases. The personnel of the Georgia Forestry Commission wish him the best of luck in his new position.

Logging



Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley recently was elected chairman of the Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission. He succeeds George W. Dean, state forester, Va. Other officers include C. H. Coulter, state forester, Fla., vice-chairman; and James B. Cartwright, U. S. Forest Service, sec-treas. Senator Alvin Kidwell, Ky., and Representative Lacy Thornburg, N. C., is executive committee members.

TREE FARMS...Georgia leads all states in tree farm acres, 6,451,093, according to E. A. Davenport, Jr., chairman, Georgia Tree Farm Committee. Davenport reports that previously top ranked Alabama is second with Florida third.

LEADERSHIP...Past Governor Ernest Vandiver has been recognized for his sustained, effective and farsighted leadership in forest research by the Georgia Forest Research Council. Council Director H. E. Ruark and Georgia Forestry Commission Director and Research Council Board Member Ray Shirley made the presentation.

OFFICERS...Owen Riley, consultant forester, Pine Mountain Valley, has been elected chairman, Georgia Chapter, Society of American Foresters. He succeeds Frank Bennett, Cordele. Other officers are Walter Stone, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Statesboro, chairman elect; and Vernon Yow, forestry professor, ABAC, Tifton, Sec-Treas.

PhD DEGRÉE...The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia has approved the offering of the PhD Degree in Forestry at the University of Georgia. Work toward the PhD may be undertaken in the fields of silviculture or forest resource management, according to the School of Forestry Dean, A. M. Her-rick.

APPRECIATION...Patterson Baptist Church officials recently expressed appreciation to the Pierce County Forestry Unit for their role in extin-guishing a blaze at their church. The efforts of local citizens and Ranger Willard Davis and his men confined the blaze to the front entrance of the church.



Frank Albert, center, 1963 Southeastern Section, Society of American Forest-ers chairman, Jacksonville, Fla., is congratulated by outgoing chairman H. E. Ruark, Macon. Other officers, L-R, are Harry Johnson, Jacksonville, secre-tary-treasurer; and William R. Sizemore, Tallasee, Ala., chairman elect. J. D. Cumbie, Waycross, right, is outgoing secretary-treasurer.

REGION 8...Lawrence S. Newcomb has been named assistant regional forester in charge of Recreation and Lands for Region 8, USFS. Southern Regional Forester James K. Vessey said that Newcomb succeeds Philip Bryan who has retired after 37 years of government service.



Horace C. Eriksson is the new de-puty regional forester for Region 8, U. S. Forest Service, announced Re-gional Forester James K. Vessey. Eriksson was assistant regional for-ester, Timber Management, for the Rocky Mountain Region.

the foresters

NAVAL STORES...The U. S. can pro-duce at least two and one-half its present output of naval stores pro-ducts, according to a report just is-sued by the USDA. The report is based on a study started as a result of increases in demands for and prices of naval stores products in 1959-60.



Georgia Forestry Commission person-nel are taking a ten-hour first aid course divided into five two-hour ses-sions. Above, Donald C. Freyer, as-sistant Sixth District forester, Fire Control, Milledgeville teaches arti-ficial respiration. His victim is Mil-ton Roberts, ranger, Bibb County, Macon.



Southern Fire Chiefs share problems at meeting in Panama City, Fla. Seated, l-r, are John Bethea, Fla.; Doc Attaway, Ala.; John Shirer, S. C.; Bill Mitchell, Okla.; and Joe Burnside, Texas. Standing l-r, are Paul Tillman, N. C.; H. O. Stewart, Miss.; Jim Turner, Ga.; Jim Talley, Ark.; Cullen Valentine, La.; and Lee Fine, Mo.



Oak chip storage results show advantages over conventional oak roundwood storage, according to a recent summer study of oak and gum chip storage.

The study, a cooperative effort between the Georgia Forestry Commission, U. S. Forest Service and Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., was published in August, 1962. The project, beginning in 1960 and completed in 1961, was conducted at the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co.

The project was initiated in an effort to find whether excessive chip deterioration during outside storage would be a disadvantage. It was already known that chip storage has advantages over roundwood storage through ease of mechanical handling and in uniformity of chips supplied to the digesters.

Paul J. Bois, forest products technologist, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, USFS, and the Forestry Commission, worked on the project with Robert A. Flick and William D. Gilmer, technical director and forester, respectively, Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co.

Compacted chip storage piles, constructed with a crawler tractor, were sampled to determine the amount and kind of deterioration present after periods of one, two, three, five and six months. Measurements were made of specific gravity losses, moisture content and fungus at-



This is a cross section of the green gum pile exposed for chip sampling after six months of outdoor exposure.

tack. In addition pulping tests were made to measure the effect of chip deterioration on pulp quality.

Bois stated that three chip piles were used in the study, one of oak and two piles of gum. One of the gum piles was kept wet throughout the study to test the theory that high moisture content would retard wood deterioration. The test did not indicate any substantial improvement in retarding the deterioration rate. The fresh, green wood, for the three piles, was chipped separately from mill-run material.

The wet gum pile contained approximately 60-cords of chips, the green gum pile, 95-cords, and the oak pile, 100-cords. Temperatures were measured by thermocouples in

the chip piles at 12-locations.

Study results indicated that specific gravity losses may be reduced by compacting the piles, and a very close correlation was found between the amount of fungus infection and the specific gravity losses in the chip piles. Comparisons, between losses in the experimental chip piles and roundwood storage, indicated more loss in gum chip storage, but, less in oak chip storage.

Air-borne contamination, falling on the chip piles, was a disadvantage encountered in chip storage. This resulted in high dirt counts that particularly could be a problem with bleached pulp.

In other findings, specific gravity losses in chip pile storage may be reduced by compaction...the higher the proportion under compaction, the less the deterioration. Specific gravity losses (loss of wood substance) amounted to only three percent after six months of open storage in the compacted center portion of the oak chip pile.

Green gum compacted chip pile areas lost 6.2-percent in specific gravity and losses rose to 25.3-percent in the uncompacted areas after six months of open storage.

Digester screened yields, were unaffected by chip storage. Total yield dropped after 60-days of storage. Pulp strength losses primarily were confined to loss of tearing resistance, which showed a drop of 10-percent after 90-days of storage. This is not considered excessive in comparison with roundwood storage.

Moisture content changes were measured at the Macon Forestry Center, fungus, deterioration losses and specific gravity changes at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisc., and fiber quality and dirt and cleanliness measurements at the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co.

Free copies of the complete report are available from the Georgia Forestry Commission, Box 1077, Macon, Ga.

In the foreground is a 100-cord oak chip pile and in the background, a 90-cord gum pile.



Retirement

The familiar voice of KIB 215 has signed off for the last time. Henry Salmon, Floyd County dispatcher, retired Dec. 14, 1962 after 21 years service with the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Salmon came with the old Department of Forestry in 1942 under Ranger G. W. Boggs. Salmon stated that it was not uncommon to farm during the day, when the fire situation permitted, and fight fires during the night. The equipment, in the early days of the unit, consisted of a pick up, five rakes and flaps.

The veteran fire fighter explained that sawmill crews often closed down their operations to help fight large



Henry Salmon

fires. This help was paid \$1 per day for raking fire lines.

Salmon's 21 years of service gives him the most longevity of any person ever to serve with the Floyd Unit. Salmon expressed sadness in leaving the Commission but emphasized that he has enjoyed being a part of the development of the Floyd County Forestry Unit.

Commission Director Ray Shirley stated Salmon has been a credit to both his State and community. The efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties is a tribute to both he and his family. The State has lost a man with the highest integrity and regard for responsibility.

Rangers Of The Quarter

Dodge County has had a major role in the expansion of forestry in Georgia. The increase in forest land from 173,300 to 221,800 acres is evidence of this expansion. In accordance, the number of fires, acreage burned, and average size decreased with this expansion.

In 1951, there were 203 wildfires averaging 11.40 acres per fire. In 1962, 91-wildfires averaged 4.21-acres or 1.16-acres less than the State average. The man behind these figures is Dodge County Forest Ranger J. D. Beauchamp.

On becoming ranger in 1952, Beauchamp established the Dodge County Keep Green Committee in an effort to reduce forest fires. The Committee now has grown into the Dodge County Forestry Association which is promoting forest fire prevention, management, and marketing of forest resources in the county.

Beauchamp, through land-

owner cooperation, demonstrated some of the first hardwood control work by hand and mist blowing in the State. Reforestation has been a primary target of his efforts with some 34,000,000 seedlings planted in the last decade.

Through Beauchamp's efforts B-10, A-7 and A-3 practices were put in the Dodge County ASC Program. In addition firebreaks now are part of the program's requirements.

His most recent contribution has been in converting four lift type plows to wheel type. The wheel plow increases the speed of the tractor, decreases the chance of bogging, enables plow to maintain a consistent depth on all terrain and is safer to operate.

The Georgia Forestry Association, on four occasions, has recognized Beauchamp and Dodge County for having the most outstanding county in general performance.

When you speak of forestry in Dodge County, you speak of J. D. Beauchamp.

"Educational programs, through school children, have helped promote forestry throughout Brooks County."

Brooks County Forest Ranger E. J. Hall has used this philosophy in operating the county unit for the past 20-years. The effectiveness of the program is evident in the county's fire record. During the past ten years, the average size fire has been reduced from 21.92 to 8.49 acres per fire.

Improved detection methods and better trained

personnel have been beneficial in reducing the acreage loss figure. Patrol craft and improved radio communications have been the outstanding contributions.

In the late 40's and 50's the unit would get word of a fire through the local radio station and telephones. Landowners would call in the fires to the station and they, in turn, would relay the fire location.

The county fire protection program received another boost in 1958 when the Notification To Burn County Option Law was passed. That same year Hall received the Outstanding General Performance Award for the State from the Georgia Forestry Association.

For a four year period, 1942-46, the forestry unit was operated from the county agent's office. A downtown office was used from '46 until 1959 when the unit was moved to its present location on Ga. 33, South of Quitman.

Since 1942 the unit has grown from a one-truck, two-car 'rake' organization into a mechanized unit. The equipment consist of three tractors, two transports, and one tractor truck with trailer.

Hall became ranger of Brooks County in 1942 when the Georgia Forestry Commission was known as the Department of Forestry. Prior to coming with the Commission he was an assistant to the vo-ag teacher at Merven, Ga.



E. J. Hall



J. D. Beauchamp

Increased forest management assistance, added and improved fire protection facilities and a reforestation program aimed at the future highlighted the Georgia Forestry Commission 1962 annual report.

Commission Director Ray Shirley praised the cooperation extended the Commission by all Georgians in the fight against the Southern Pine Beetle epidemic. Through combined efforts, a State Insect and Disease Committee was established. The Commission with the support of the committee obtained emergency funds. Governor Vandiver allocated \$492,000 of which \$300,000 covers the period of this report, July, 1961-June, 1962. The U. S. Department of Agriculture allocated \$305,000 in matching funds.

More woodland owners, 4,260, were given forest management assistance than in any other year in Commission history, Shirley added. Weed tree control operations were performed on woodlands of 282 landowners. In addition technical assistance, 183 cases, was provided on the 17 Georgia watersheds in an effort to improve soil and water conditions through good forest management.

The Commission Director placed emphasis on the establishment of an all time average size fire record, 5.37 acres per fire. The acreage burned was also reduced by 11,600 acres over 1960-61. This was accomplished with the addition of two counties, Jeff Davis and Peach, being brought under organized protection. The increase of 211,900 acres brings to 153 counties or 23,563,000 forest acres of the States 25,772,200 forest acres under protection.

The report showed that of the counties under protection 25 are combined. County units combined this past fiscal year are Marion-Schley, Houston-Pulaski, Tift-Turner, Crawford-Peach, Forsyth-North Fulton, and Lamar-Pike-Spalding. The cost-per-acre for combined units range from 10-13 cents and for non-combined units 13-16 cents.

The decrease in average size fire and acres burned was due, in part, to the strengthening of the fire detection program. Three additional light patrol planes were assigned to the 4th, 5th, and 7th Districts which provided the Commission with patrol craft in each district. Two Navy torpedo bombers are being converted into aerial tankers. These were obtained through the surplus program of the Federal Government. Greater emphasis was placed on the tower de-

tection system with detailed manning schedules prepared for each county.

The innovation of a radio interchange between truck and tractor has increased fire suppression efficiency. Tractor operators can keep in contact with patrol planes and other suppression units in the operation area.

Seat belts were made a permanent fixture in all commission vehicles including tractors. The move has reduced crippling injuries and made employees more safety conscious.



Shirley stated that these factors paid-off in greater efficiency and savings last October and November when the worst fire conditions since 1954 hit the State. During this period there were 2,074 wildfires that destroyed 7,738 forest acres. During the same period in 1954, 1567 fires darkened 17,405 acres.

The annual report shows that a program to develop trees with superior qualities and genetic characteristics desired to produce higher quality wood products is approximately 50 percent complete. There are 31,729 living grafts in the Commission's three seed orchards. This re-

presents an increase of 86 percent in living grafts since 1958.

The Reforestation Division received a financial boost when Georgia obtained free use of \$1,260,863 forestry facilities. President John F. Kennedy signed an act providing for the various States to continue using Soil Bank forestry facilities without cost to the states in June. The Commission constructed the following facilities with Soil Bank funds from 1956-60: Morgan, Page, and Walker Memorial Nurseries; expansion at Herry Nursery, and seed extractory, cold storage building and Eastern Tree Seed Testing Laboratory at the Forestry Center, Macon. Georgia received the largest amount of federal assistance than any State to provide the forest trees needed by landowners.

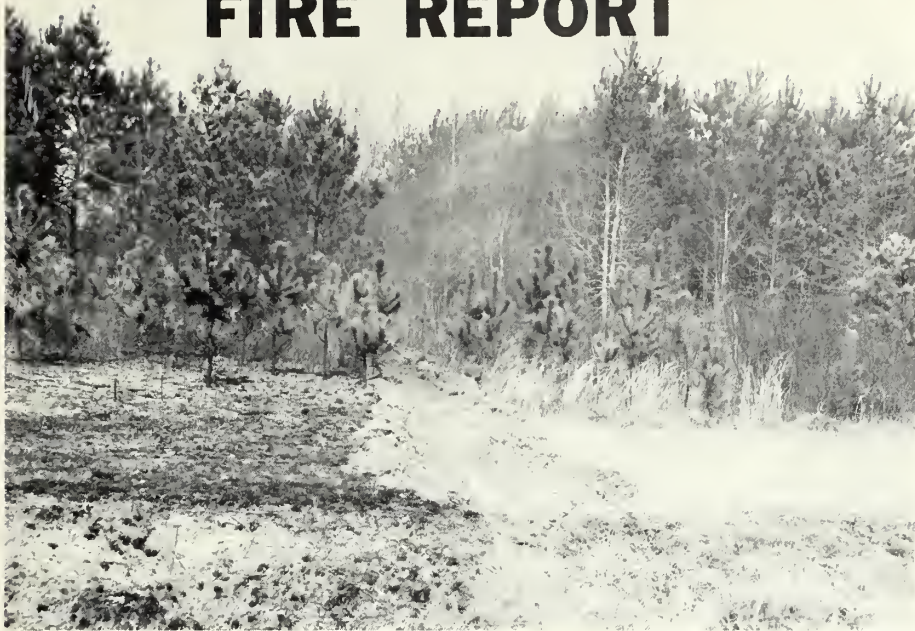
In the 1961-62 fiscal year, 3,362 Georgians were shipped 54,342,250 seedlings. Another 61,475,000 pine seedlings were obtained by Georgians from industry nurseries. These figures are several million above the post Soil Bank years when the Commission supplied industry with seedlings.

An effort to provide the best services possible was made with the establishment of a two-month in-the-field training course for new personnel on the Waycross State Forest. A State wide training session provided instruction in radio communications, fire control operational procedures, use of forest fire weather forecasts, fire suppression safety, and use of tools and equipment.

Study areas in weed tree control, prescribe burning, and direct seeding were initiated. In addition a research project on gum and oak chip storage and a release on interior and exterior plywood was completed. "Georgia Wood-Using Industries, a Utilization Report and Directory" was prepared. In addition the Commission contributed personnel and their expenses toward the completion of the forest resource survey conducted by the USFS.

Shirley added that with Georgia's forest acreage increasing more than 1.5 million acres in the past ten years, there is an even greater need for good forest management practices. Through a policy of service and assistance and a well rounded training program, the Commission will provide landowners the 'tools' through which they can realize the greatest income from their forest resources.

FIRE REPORT



The improved detection system included assigning patrol planes to the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts with headquarters in Newnan, McRae, and Rome, respectively. In combined units, towers were relocated for best detection results. James C. Turner, chief, Fire Control Division, emphasized that a goal of detecting 90-percent of the daytime fires was established as a State standard.

Turner pointed out the need for additional precautionary measures in debris burning. He said this category once again led in number of fires, 3,109; and acres burned, 15,029. Smoker and incendiary fires ran second and third, 2,098 and 1,187 fires that destroyed 10,464 and 8,580 acres respectively.

Turner added that Georgia's campers had the distinction of causing the least number of fires, 173. These fires burned 1,280 acres.

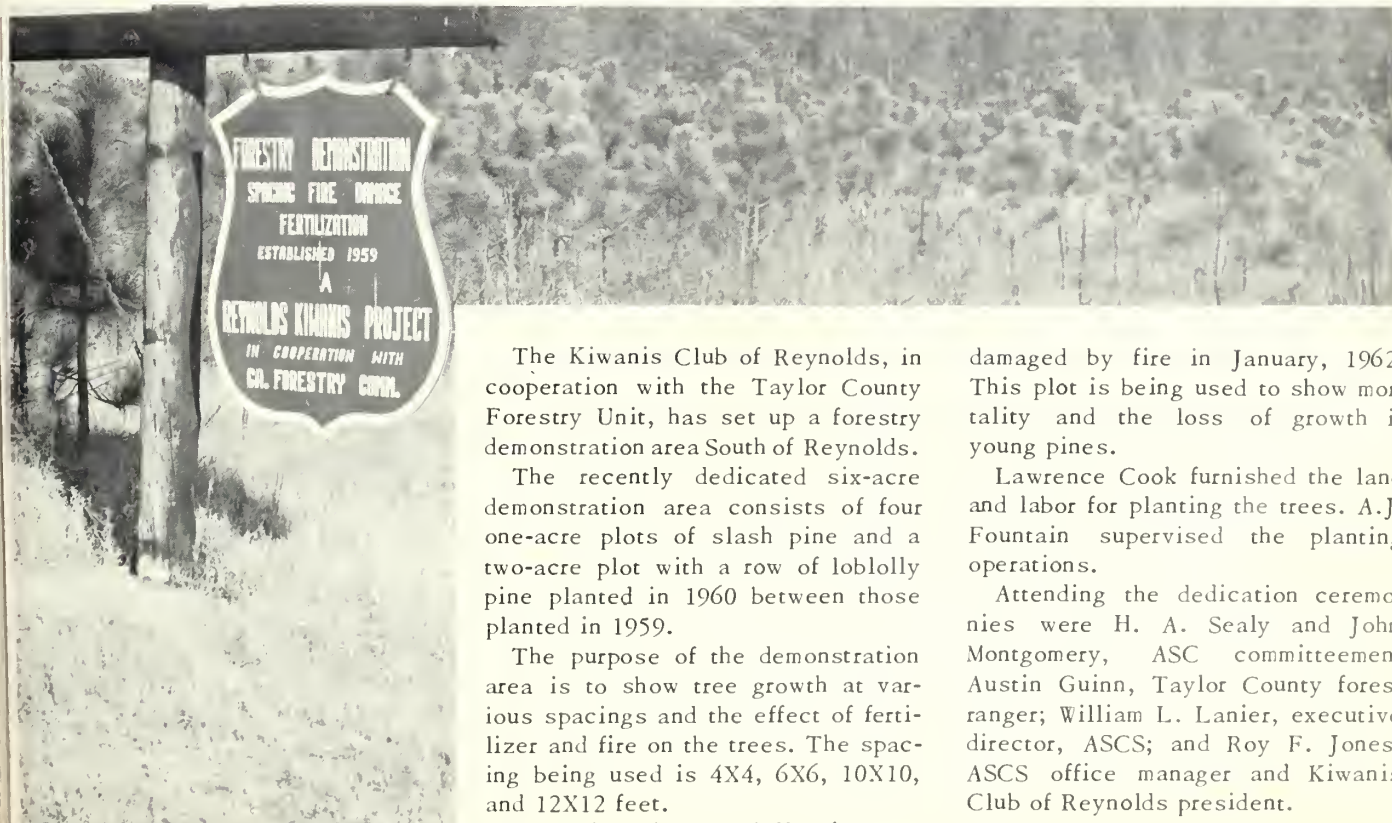
Shirley emphasized that trained personnel, utilizing modern fire fighting equipment, enables the Commission to assure Georgia landowners of a sound and efficient fire control program. This, coupled with public acceptance and cooperation continues to guarantee that Georgia's losses from wildfire will be held to a minimum.

Less than one-quarter of one percent of Georgia forest land was destroyed by fire during calendar year 1962, according to Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission.

The year-end report showed that .199 percent, or 46,789-acres, was burned by 8,595 wildfires. The average size fire was 5.44 acres. Shirley cited an improved detection system as enabling the Commission to re-

duce average size, percent and acres burned during 1962 on the State's 23,563,000 forest acres.

In comparing 1961 figures, Shirley pointed out that area burned was reduced by 9,828-acres, average size by one acre, and percent by .057 in 1962. The Commission Director had high praise for county rangers who have the job of carrying out the fire suppression program.



The Kiwanis Club of Reynolds, in cooperation with the Taylor County Forestry Unit, has set up a forestry demonstration area South of Reynolds.

The recently dedicated six-acre demonstration area consists of four one-acre plots of slash pine and a two-acre plot with a row of loblolly pine planted in 1960 between those planted in 1959.

The purpose of the demonstration area is to show tree growth at various spacings and the effect of fertilizer and fire on the trees. The spacing being used is 4X4, 6X6, 10X10, and 12X12 feet.

A section of the loblolly pine was

damaged by fire in January, 1962. This plot is being used to show mortality and the loss of growth in young pines.

Lawrence Cook furnished the land and labor for planting the trees. A.J. Fountain supervised the planting operations.

Attending the dedication ceremonies were H. A. Sealy and John Montgomery, ASC committeemen; Austin Guinn, Taylor County forest ranger; William L. Lanier, executive director, ASCS; and Roy F. Jones, ASCS office manager and Kiwanis Club of Reynolds president.

Georgia FORESTRY

March 1963



World's Leader

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FORESTRY



**TAX CHANGE
DRAWS NATIONWIDE
OPPOSITION**

**SPRING FIRES
TAKE TOLL
IN LIVES AND ACRES**

**DOMESTIC
LUMBER PROTECTION
REQUESTED**

DOMESTIC LUMBER PROTECTION REQUESTED

The steady influx of foreign lumber into this country, and particularly Georgia, has prompted the State's lumbermen, forestry organizations and Forestry Department to request congress to impose necessary restrictions on the importation of foreign lumber and wood products into the United States.

Testimony before the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee at Atlanta in April showed that Georgia lumber is being 'pinched' by foreign government set prices and uncompetitive freight rates.

Georgia Forestry Association Director Raymond Cook, Atlanta stated, "when the economy on our forestry home front becomes destitute, the Federal Government will place tree growers on subsidies, controls and charity. Free enterprise must not be stifled by big government. The last free vestige of agricultural economy in our country is being doomed by the necessity of having to meet unfair foreign competition from producers subsidized by their governments."

The Association urged the following steps be taken to protect our domestic lumber producers in general and our southern lumber producers in particular.

1. Foreign imports of lumber be drastically restricted under a quota system.

2. Equitable tariff boundaries for domestic lumber producers' protection.

3. All foreign lumber and wood products be marked as to country of origin and manufacture and be required to use standard grading procedures as required of domestic lumber producers by the American Lumber Standard Committee.

4. All tax supported agencies of the Federal Government be required to use domestic lumber for their requirements.

5. No change be made in the present capital gains treatment of timber sales.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, Macon, pointed out that "The State's timberland owners cannot continue to grow trees profitably unless our government maintains quotas on lumber and forest products coming in the U. S. at reduced prices and unmarked as to origin. During the past 18-months, lumber stumpage prices have declined \$5-\$10 per thousand board feet, which is primarily due to the increase in Canadian lumber imports

and West Coast wood," Shirley added.

The Commission director emphasized that in Canada the timber is owned by the government with prices set and geared by the government to sell at competitive or below lumber values in the U. S. In addition Canadian freight rates are at a level that permits lumber to be transported into Georgia and undersell southern pine in Georgia's own backyard.

On the market level, there are only 527-sawmills operating in Georgia. There has been a 76 percent reduction in Georgia sawmill operations between 1955-62. This represents a 29 percent reduction of lumber cut.

Shirley cited that U. S. Forest Service survey statistics, Georgia's forests are growing 15-percent more timber than is being cut, as being complimentary with the back door invasion of foreign wood and reduction in sawmills.

Additional statements supporting the southern lumbermen's plight were issued by lumbermen Olin Frazier, Hinesville; Mose Gordon, Commerce; John Milner, Atlanta; William Pope, Washington; R. H. Rush, Hawkinsville; and Jack Smith, Athens.

Senator Strom Thurmond, South Carolina, sub-committee chairman, presided over the lumber hearing.

BEETLE EPIDEMIC REDUCED

The Southern Pine Beetle has been brought below epidemic proportions in all but Hall and Rabun Counties reports Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Initially there were 33 counties throughout Middle and North Georgia infested with the southern pine's most dreaded enemy. A full fledged attack against the Southern Pine Beetle was initiated by State, Federal and industry leaders with a zone of infestation being declared first in Hall County followed closely by Elbert and Madison Counties in March, 1962.

Shirley emphasized that the counties were being kept under observation for additional outbreaks. He

made of all the treated counties the last of June, a step endorsed and authorized by the State Insect and Advisory committee. The committee was organized at the outset of the epidemic and was instrumental in obtaining State and Federal funds to check the spread of the Southern Pine Beetle. Russ Smith, U. S. Forest Service, Pest Control Division, Atlanta, states at this time the insect will be moving and any epidemic can be easily spotted.

Since March, 1962, \$947,000 have been allocated for the program on a matching fund basis between State and Federal governments. Monies spent by industry and landowners run the cost of the program over the

Management Field Assistant John Hammond, beetle project coordinator, reports that approximately three-quarters of a million trees have been cut and treated since mid-March 1962. This represents a loss of more than five million board feet of sawtimber and more than 14,000 cords of pulpwood. The timber, belonging to over 6,000 landowners, was located on over 18,500 spots.

The more recent counties brought below epidemic proportions include Cobb, Harris, Heard, Meriwether, Pike, Talbot, Troup and Upson.

Other counties are Barrow, Bibb, Elbert, Franklin, Habersham, Hart, Lamar, Madison and Monroe. Banks, Crawford, Forsyth, North Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Taliaferro and Wilkes Counties round out the list of treated Southern

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT



New headquarters are being constructed in Dougherty, Henry and Jefferson Counties.

The APW Program is designed to assist in the initiation and speed-up of State, local and Federal public works projects. It is the purpose of these projects to help provide useful work for the unemployed in labor surplus areas.

Counties scheduled for sub-headquarters are Clay, Montgomery and Wheeler. Other additions include an airplane hanger at the Fifth District headquarters, McRae, in Wheeler

County. Liberty, Taylor and Franklin Counties have relocation of tower projects scheduled. Other counties scheduled for projects include Brantley, Burke, Hancock, McIntosh and Pulaski.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the projects are located in counties where employment conditions makes them eligible according to specifications of the program.



The construction of a training center and sewage disposal plant is under way at the Waycross State Forest.



The Baldwin-Hancock and Jasper-Jones County forestry units have new equipment sheds.

COMMISSION PLANTS 1963-64 SEEDLINGS

Catalpa seedlings and bi-color lespedeza plants will be made available to Georgia landowners for the 1963-64 planting season, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Slash and loblolly pine remain the big sellers with 86-percent of the 67,000,000 seedling crop planted to these pine species. In 1962-63, 3,949 Georgia landowners purchased 51,516,000 tree seedlings. Other species being grown include longleaf, shortleaf, Virginia and white pine, Arizona cypress, dogwood, poplar, and fraser fir.

Shirley said that approximately 200,000 catalpa seedlings are being made available at \$15 per thousand. Some 300,000 lespedeza plants will sell for \$5 per thousand. Shirley added that the lespedeza plants will be distributed for the first time by the Commission. Heretofore the wildlife food plants have been handled by the Game and Fish Commission.

The 67-million custom grown, field-graded seedlings are being grown at the Commission's six nurseries. Species being grown and cost per thousand are slash, loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf and Virginia pine,

\$4; eastern white pine, \$8; yellow poplar, Arizona cypress, and fraser fir, \$10 and dogwood, \$20.

Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby said that a transportation charge of 25-cents per thousand trees will be made on deliveries by State truck. However, any purchaser may pick up his seedlings at the designated nursery, Darby added.

Order blanks may be obtained from County Forest Rangers, County Agents, ASC and ACP personnel. Assistance in establishing your tree plantation may be obtained from your county forest ranger or district forester.

House Approves Forest Products Bill

A Bill, providing that no construction contract shall be let by the State of any political sub-division unless it contains a provision providing for the exclusive use of Georgia forest products, has been passed by the Georgia House of Representatives.

Wilson B. Wilkes of Adel, Ga. Wilkes stated that the provisions of the Bill do not apply when it conflicts with Federal regulations concerning construction.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the Bill will be a great asset to the

products is estimated at \$950,000,000.

Shirley added that the Bill will in no way impair State construction as physical properties of Southern pine, strength and durability, and all-around use are equal or superior to other tree species when quality and grade are compared.

Five Lives and 16,000 Forest Acres Claimed by Spring Fires

March winds fanned over 2,000 fires through Georgia's forests while April showers rained some 600 blazes on the State's timber. During a seven week period, March 1-April 20, approximately 2,590 wildfires destroyed some 16,310 forest acres.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Roy Shirley praised the tireless efforts of Commission personnel in holding the fire size to 6.3 acres per fire. He added, "your training and devotion to job and the Commission's program spared Georgia from a potentially devastating fire situation." County unit personnel, particularly in the Piedmont and Mountain areas, were on a seven day week for approximately two months.

The March fires, which burned over 12,000-acres, claimed the lives of four landowners. They were Homer Corroll, Ellijay; John William Lynch, Pembroke; Sam Pierce, Villo Rico; and George Vonzont, Dial. A fifth victim, Bud B. Bentley of Norcross, died in a February fire in Gwinnett County. Shirley stated that the loss

of timber hurts the economy, but the loss of life cannot be measured in dollars and cents and is a high price to pay for carelessness. It is hoped that the death of these men will serve as a reminder to all Georgians that the smallest trash or debris fire cannot be taken too lightly.

In an effort to cut down on the fire losses, emergency fire fighting equipment, including an aerial tanker and patrol craft, and personnel were sent into the North Georgia area. Approximately 20-drops of fire retardant were made on the fires. The patrol planes were used to spot fires and direct ground crews against the flames. Towermen were keeping daylight and evening vigils over Georgia's forests from their crow's-nest perch throughout the fire danger period. Commission investigators appearing in North Georgia paid off in the apprehension of several malicious burners. This immediately reduced fire occurrence. The emergency headquarters was located at Cloudland State Park.

Fire fighting units of the U. S. Forest Service and the area's paper companies joined the Commission's forces in an effort to stem the rising tide of forest fires. In addition 41-men from civil defense units in Cedartown, Rockmart, Rome and Summerville were used as rake crews in the mountainous areas.

Fire fighters termed the fires "more serious than any they have ever encountered". The fires jumped fire breaks, spotting fires across the fire lines as much as one quarter to a half mile.

From January 1-April 30 there were approximately 6,181 wildfires that destroyed some 36,252 forest acres. This is an average of 5.8-acres-per-fire. For the corresponding period in 1962, 4,654 fires burned 32,211-acres for an average of 6.7 acres per fire.

High winds, low humidity and periods of drought aided the flames once the fires started, stated Commission Fire Control Chief James C. Turner, Jr. Turner emphasized that landowners were fooled by showers that were followed by high winds. Thinking the showers provided enough moisture to burn, landowners would conduct their burning only to discover that the ground litter would readily burn beyond their efforts of control.

Turner pointed out that it is this misconception and carelessness that causes the majority of wildfires. All persons should contact their local forest ranger before setting debris or field fires, Turner said. The ranger will advise on whether weather and moisture conditions will permit safe burning.

Shirley cited the effectiveness of communications, aerial and tower detection, personnel training, and public and news media cooperation

Forest Fires March - April 5, 1963

States	Acres Under Protection (M)	No. Fires	Acres Burned	No. 1 Cause
Alabama	20,652	3365	124,900	Debris Burning
Arkansas	19,042	1735	89,296	Debris Burning
Florida	18,608	1705	18,416	Incendiary
Georgia	23,568	2590	16,310	Debris Burning
Louisiana	12,495	3000	41,000	Arson
Mississippi	15,536	5014	88,962	Incendiary
North Carolina	18,761	1798	135,000	Debris Burning
Oklahoma	4,951	440	34,883	Incendiary
South Carolina	11,798	2000	35,502	Debris Burning
Tennessee	12,319	2594	64,435	Debris Burning
Texas	10,582	837	29,237	Debris Burning
Totals	168,312	22,578	617,941	



An emergency fire headquarters was set up at Cloudland Canyon State Park. From here firefighters planned their attack against the North Georgia fires. The camp also provided eating and sleeping facilities.



Communications played a vital role in the fire suppression work. Tractor operators were able to keep in contact with patrol craft and other suppression units in plowing out the fires.



A forest fire board of review study detection methods, suppression and cause of a recent fire, near Douglas, which destroyed over 400-acres. Coffee-Atkinson Co. Forest Ranger R. L. Drury pinpoints the origin of the fire. Serving on the board, table l-r, are GFC Fire Control Chief J. C. Turner, Jr., Pierce and Echols Co. Rangers W. Davis and F. L. Staten and 8th District Forester J. A. Henson.

A weary fire fighter backfires a blaze in hopes of stopping the inferno before additional forest acreage is destroyed.



The tireless efforts of Commission personnel held the some 2,590 wildfires, March 1-April 20, to an average of 6.3 acres per blaze. The fires destroyed some 16,310 forest acres.



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Washington

On the Cover

Georgia Forestry Commission personnel held the recent rash of Spring fires to an average of 6.3 acres per fire. This was the lowest average of any Southern State. The major cause of the wildfires was debris burning followed by incendiary. See "Five Lives and 16,000 Forest Acres Claimed by Spring Fires" for State by State statistics.

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Cruising the news

IT WOULD BE COSTLY

A careless cigarette or match tossed from a speeding automobile might cost Burke County thousands of dollars.

Fields and forests are dry as tinder from nearly 60 days without a soaking rain. When the weather makes a change it will break one of the longest droughts recorded in the history of Burke County, and until that time, hunters and others who frequent the fields and forests should be extra cautious about fire. Many thousands of acres of forests could be destroyed quickly because of the inflammable situation.

Millions of dollars are invested in young pine forests in Burke County, and they could easily go up in flames through carelessness.

Remember, it's a lot easier to prevent than to control a fire.

(From the Waynesboro True Citizen)

BURNING OF FORESTS IS LIKE BURNING MONEY

A huge amount of money is going up in flames in Georgia.

Imagine 76 wild fires in wooded areas in a single day. Such was the box score on Thursday. The day before was even worse. More than 100 fires were reported Wednesday.

During the weekend conditions are likely to worsen in many sections of the state because of continued dry weather and the possibility of gusty winds.

Even so, the horrible waste of woodlands could be avoided if people would be as careful as they should. This is no time to be clearing off a patch of land by burning it. Danger of fires getting out of hand is too great for that. Picnickers, fishermen and others on outings should be sure campfires and cigarets are extinguished. And never, never should anyone flick a cigaret from a car to the roadside.

Forest products comprise one of Georgia's most important industries. Why gut its source?

(From the Atlanta Constitution)

SEN. KNOX PRAISED FOR LUMBER BILL

Georgia Senator Wyck Knox has been praised by a Columbia County lumberman for his efforts to pass a bill in the General Assembly setting a minimum standard for lumber used in the construction of Georgia homes.

Jack Eubanks, in a letter to The Columbia News, praised the Thomson senator for his "attempt to help the lumber industry in Georgia."

The lumber bill, Senate Bill 32, would have required contractors to use lumber meeting American standards of 19 percent moisture content and capable of meeting rigid bending and compression tests.

The bill passed in the Senate but was defeated in the house.

"We, in Georgia, would benefit by the bill since 68% of our state is timber--good timber--with which outside areas cannot compete in quality," Mr. Eubanks said in the letter.

"Again, thanks to Senator Knox for his efforts in behalf of the lumber industry. Even defeated, we appreciate his concern."

(From the McDuffie Progress)

FOREST FIRE SAFETY IS UP TO THE PEOPLE

Each time there is a forest fire in this country, an average of 32 acres of timber are lost--enough to build 75 homes.

The loss cannot be measured in economics or board feet alone. Recreation, wildlife and watershed damage also enter the picture.

Tremendous as this wastage was, however, the 1961 figure was the lowest ever. There were nearly 5,000 fewer fires than in 1960, when 5.5 million acres burned.

A responsible public contributed to last year's good record. Only a continually responsible public can repeat it or better it this year.

(From the Athens Banner-Herald)

GEORGIA AGAINST

Tax Change Draws Nationwide Opposition

A proposed revision of the 1944 Capital Gains Timber Taxation section, making capital gains apply only to the first \$5,000 of gross income, has been met with vigorous opposition.

Landowners, industry, State forestry departments, and legislative spokesmen have written letters and made appearances before the House Ways and Means Committee voicing their disapproval. Georgia Senators Richard Russell and Herman Talmadge expressed strong opposition as well as practically every congressman from Georgia. Governor Carl E. Sanders wrote an emphatic letter of protest and transmitted a resolution passed by the Georgia House and Senate urging that present treatment remain unchanged.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the present capital gains law, effecting timber, is essential for the continued growth of forestry not only in Georgia but throughout the South and the nation. He cited the millions of dollars being spent annually by industry and landowners on site preparation, reforestation, timber stand improvement and forest fire prevention, detection and suppression as necessary in maintaining a forestry program on a sound management basis.

Shirley added that with 93 percent of Georgia's forest land in private ownership, the suggested tax change is of grave concern to all timberland and forest industry owners in the State.

The Commission Director pointed out that the long period of time necessary to grow merchantable timber, natural hazards (fire, insects, diseases, and storms) coupled with uncertain market conditions is justification for the continuance of the present capital gains treatment as applicable to timber sales.

Maine Forest Commissioner Austin H. Wilkins, chairman, Legislative Committee, Association of State Foresters, stated that our Association views this situation as vitally affecting our responsibility and trust in administering cooperative conservation programs on 358,000,000 acres of private forests made up of some 1,510,700 private ownerships.

to experience an upheaval of the forest economy which could conceivably be caused by the proposed abolition of capital gains tax treatment

of timber.

The following is a resolution presented by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

WHEREAS, timber growing is a unique enterprise requiring investments for many years during which there is much risk involved both from production hazards and on available markets, and

WHEREAS, Georgia's forest land area comprises 25,772,200 acres, which is 69 percent of the total land area, and

WHEREAS, private ownership constitutes 93 percent of the forest area, with approximately 197,000 owners, and

WHEREAS, the greatest forest conservation advances have been made since the capital gains tax treatment has been in effect, and

WHEREAS, the proposed repeal of capital gains treatment of timber revenues exceeding \$5,000 annually would materially reduce the incentive of private investors to manage forest lands for the continuous production of timber, and

WHEREAS, the repeal of the capital gains tax treatment would have a serious effect on a majority of the timberland owners in our State, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that an incentive be given to encourage forest land owners to meet the nation's needs for a long-term supply of timber and maintain the forestry advances made in recent years,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Georgia Forestry Commission endorses the principle of capital gains tax treatment of income from the cutting or disposal of timber as being in the public interest and urges the Congress of the United States to maintain the present capital gains taxation that applies to timberland owners.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BILL PASSED

Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders has signed into law a bill on capital improvements that enables the Georgia Forestry Commission to make necessary improvements for the successful operation of the Commission.

The Bill was introduced by Tomarr, Washington, Ga.; H. Goodwin all, Leesburg, Ga.; Dr. A. S. Jahn-

Rae, Ga. and many others. The Bill was passed without any increase in the Commission's budget.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the increase and support of Georgia's forest industry and the promotion of Georgia wood by the State Legislature will continue to insure Georgia's

Bainbridge

TAKES STAND

by
Rip Fontaine, Jr.

During the past decade forestry has played an important role in the growth of the economy of Bainbridge and Decatur County. At present an estimated 641 employees have an annual payroll of more than \$1.6 million.

In addition, wood-using industries pay out some \$1,300,000 annually for raw material and over \$286,000 for freight. In the production of gum, lumber, crates, veneer, and chips in 1962 they utilized over 25-million board feet of sawtimber, 41,500 cords of pulpwood and worked over 78,000 faces.

The city of Bainbridge realizes the effect of wood on the community and the need for the use of quality and local lumber in the economic expansion of city and county. The Bainbridge building code in April circulated a letter notifying contractors, builders and lumber supply dealers that utility grade fir is not recognized for structural framing nor is it listed for any structural use in lumber tables. The letter quoted the Engineering Department of the Southern Standard Building Code as stating that the above fir would not meet structural requirements for 1,200 pound fiber stresses. Another letter from the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Products Laboratory, pointed out that the uti-

lity fir cannot be compared with stressed grade lumber.

With this stand taken by the city of Bainbridge, there is no question of the position wood has attained in this community.

In the adjacent counties of Grady, Miller, Mitchell and Seminole the manufacture value of pulpwood, sawtimber and naval stores was estimated at \$2,183,295, according to a 1961 Extension Service report. The employment and income figures for the four county area is estimated at 478 and \$1,750,000, respectively.

In Bainbridge, the Elberta Crate and Box Company pours more than \$800,000 in salaries into the local economy through 275 employees. The Company, founded in Marshallville, Ga. in 1905 moved to Bainbridge in 1915. In addition to salaries the company has an annual outlay of approximately \$600,000 in raw material and \$120,000 in freight expenses. In the production of fruit and vegetable boxes and paper overlayed veneer some 10,000,000 board feet of wood is utilized. An investment that now exceeds \$1,000,000, the company's initial investment in 1905 was \$10,000. There were 45 persons on the payroll.

Some 160 employees of the Willis Lumber Company have an annual payroll of more than \$425,000. The com-





ON WOOD USE

pany also spends about \$300,000 annually on raw material and another \$125,000 on freight. In the production of pine lumber and chips the company utilizes approximately 10-12,000,000 board feet of wood. Their chip production runs around 7,000 cords annually. Since the company's beginning in 1945 the building and lumbering facilities have been united. The addition of a dry kiln, debarker, and chipper have modernized the sawmill.

The International Paper Company's 30-woodlands employees in Decatur County earn approximately \$140,000 annually. In 1962 well over \$300,000 was spent for pulpwood purchases at I-P's Bainbridge woodyard. Additional money is spent locally for office supplies and other materials. Wood purchases plus wages contribute nearly a half million dollars annually to the local economy. The woodyard, one of four in the Flint District, is an important link in the chain of operations that supplies wood to the company's Ponam City, Fla. mill. Near Bainbridge is I-P's Southland Experiment Forest. It is a forest research center where forest scientists and technicians are taking basic research and applying it to the needs of the practicing forester.

Looking to the future, the recent Forest Survey shows a net volume of

2,155,000-cords and 435.1 million board feet of sawtimber in Decatur County. Decatur County's 233,700 forest acres represents 62-percent of the county's land area.

In the four county trade area there are 453,500 forest acres or more than seven percent less than in 1953. The net volume of growing timber is 758.1 million board feet of sawtimber and 2,974,000 cords of pulpwood. However, there are 557,000 cords of growing cull timber.

With this vast amount of growing timber fire protection and suppression, management and reforestation programs are essential for the continued growth of the economy of this 'cornerstone' area of Southeast Georgia.

Providing these services is the Decatur County Forestry Unit. The unit's fire detection and suppression equipment consists of three tractor units, one pickup, four towers and air patrol. There are three full time personnel headed by Ranger Palmer Rich. During extreme fire danger the number of employees is increased to ten. When the unit was organized in 1948, personnel had to fight the wildfires with only two water wagons. The unit's budget is \$21,780 of which \$15,000 goes for salaries. Another \$4,000 is spent for repairs and utilities.



Pike County Tops Field

The Pike County High School Future Farmers of America Chapter has won the fourth annual statewide FFA Field Day. The contest, held at the FFA-FHA Camp near Covington, brought together 150 participants from 15 area elimination field day events throughout the State.

The Lanier County FFA Chapter placed second for the second straight year. Henry County was the 1962 winner.

Represented at the field day were Claxton, Dawson County, Forsyth County, Greenville, Lanier County, Louisville Academy and Milton. Others are Montgomery County, Oconee County, Patterson, Pelham, Perry, Pike County and Rockmart.

First place winners in the various events were Gordon Mays and Larry Rhodes, Louisville Academy, Planting; Steve Fell, Milton, and Ed Beckham, Pike, Selective Marking; Jerry Daldes, Rockmart, Pulpwood Volume Estimation; Howell Millwood, Forsyth, Sawtimber Volume Estimation; Ronald Adams, Pike, Tree Identification; and John Browning, Lanier, Ocular Estimation.

Others include Benny Cowart,

Claxton, Carl Ross, Perry, and Tommy Thompson, Oconee, Land Measurement; Mike Ratliff, Perry, Log Scaling; Tom Dickson, Patterson, Sawing; and Wendell Turner, Pike, and Phil Worley, Milton, Pulpwood Scaling.

The Pike County FFA Chapter, directed by R. A. Oglesby, received an inscribed plaque and \$100 in cash. The Lanier County FFA Chapter received a plaque and \$50 in cash. First place winners in the individual events were awarded \$25 with second place winners receiving \$15.

Ed Kreis, forester, Vocational Agricultural Department, stated that the FFA Field Days give each member an opportunity to display the forestry skills he has acquired in Vocational Agriculture.

Wood-using industries in the State provided prize money in the area events. The Georgia Forestry Association and the American Turpentine Farmers Association sponsored the State finals.

Jim L. Gillis, Jr., president, GFA and ATFA, presented the awards. Georgia Forestry Commission and industry personnel judged the events.

Research Board Adds Mathis

J. F. Mathis, Jr., Twin City, was recently appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forest Research Council by Governor Carl E. Sanders.

He succeeds Henry G. Garrard, Washington, Ga.

Mathis elected for a three year term is one of seven commissioners who supervise the Council's program in Georgia. Other members of the Board are Wallace Adams, Glenwood; Herbert I. Conner, Vidalia; B. M. Jones, Dallas; Downing Musgrove, Homerville; Ray Shirley, Macon and W. Kirk Sutlive, Savannah.

Mathis is owner and operator of Mathis Lumber Company. He is a member of the Georgia Forest Products Industry Committee and a Director of the Emanuel County Chamber of Commerce.



LETTERS

Mr. Ray Shirley
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

In October, 1962, a wildfire overcame all local efforts. The Lamar-Pike-Spalding Forestry Unit was summoned. They responded and started to work, but due to conditions (30-mile wind, very low humidity) other units were summoned. The fire was contained, no house was lost, and five houses were in the fire path.

Due to the efficient efforts of the operators, a disaster was turned into minor loss of only open land. The people of Molena community express their thanks to Ranger John Osbolt and Charles Sims. Without regard for their own safety, they saved five homes, some barns and put out the flames that raged for other homes. All other operators did their work well, including the plane operator, who appeared overhead to direct the work of all units.

Our community, like many others depends upon the Forestry Unit for all major fire fighting jobs. Please convey our thanks to all concerned.

Sincerely,

G. O. Leverett

Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

On Easter Sunday my parents, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Gambrell of Jacksonville, Fla. were returning home from a week-end visit when they were involved in a collision near Tignall, Ga.

Your Tignall tower operator sizing up the situation, called the highway patrol, and ambulances were dispatched to the scene.

Due to his alertness all those injured in the accident received prompt relief. On behalf of my parents, I would like to thank Mr. Ellis Rousey for his most commendable action, and the Forestry Commission for their high standards in selecting their key employees.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

John C. Gambrell

Logging the Foresters...

AWARD...“The Burning Issue”, a Southern Region film, has won a blue ribbon in the 1963 American Association of Agricultural College Editors competition. Florida Forest Service Information and Education Chief Ed Moore was film committee chairman. On the committee were Frank Craven and John Haislet, Georgia Forestry Commission and Texas' Forest Service I & E chiefs, respectively. U. S. Forest Service representatives assisted with the planning sessions.



Dr. Harry R. Powers is the new chief of the Division of Forest Disease Research at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C. He has served as assistant division chief for the past two years. Powers succeeded Dr. George H. Hepting who was promoted to Forest Service Principal Research Scientist.



Robert G. Hitt, forest geneticist with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, has been named to head the Forest Regeneration Branch for the U. S. Forest Service State and Private activities in the South. Hitt is stationed in Macon, Ga. where he will also supervise operations of the Eastern Tree Seed Laboratory.



Spring is fashion time around the world. Georgia Forestry Commission secretaries get that spring feeling with the latest dress and sport wear made out of paper. This will be something to look too in the future. The models, l-r, are Mesdames Larry Cobb, Bill Sheffield, Don Bostick, Bob Lerch and Ken Tyndal.

COMBINATION...Effective July 1 Haralson County will be combined with the Polk County Forestry Unit. This brings the number of combined units in the State to 26.

SCHOLARSHIPS...The Continental Woodlands Division of Continental Can Co., Inc., Savannah, has announced its 1963 scholarship program which provides two forestry scholarships totaling \$4,000 each. In addition, the company, for the first time will award two \$1,000 graduate fellowships to outstanding graduate foresters, and two \$500 senior scholarships. The \$500 scholarships will go to a senior at the University of Georgia and North Carolina State College.

OFFICERS...Jim Spiers, conservation forester, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Statesboro, has been elected president of the University of Georgia School of Forestry Alumni Society. He succeeds W. N. 'Hank' Haynes, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Savannah. Other officers include Vice-President Walter Stone, Continental Can Co., Statesboro and Sec.-Treas. Reid Parker, professor, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens.



Is this the largest Holly Tree in Georgia? This Holly measures 9 feet 10½ inches at 4½ feet above the ground. The tree was measured by Douglas V. West of Fayetteville. The tree is located approximately seven miles south of Newnan on U. S. 29 behind a drive-in restaurant. The American Forestry Association recognizes an American Holly at Hardin, Texas as the largest in the country. It measures 13½ feet at 4½ feet above the ground.

County Forestry Queens



Miss Meriwether County Marie Renfroe



Miss Macon County Mary Rigby



Miss Elbert County Cindy Suttle



Miss Montgomery County Kathleen O'Brien



Miss Wilkinson County Judy Taylor



Miss Toombs County Laura Evele Gibbs



Miss Wilkes County Laura Gene Meado

The annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association will be held at Jekyll Island June 18-19. Jim L. Gillis, Jr., president of the Association, will preside. Governor Carl E. Sonders will be the banquet speaker, June 19.

Some 43-counties will present Queens for the title of "Miss Georgia Forestry". In addition to those pictured, they are Charlton, Chattooga, Clinch, Coffee, Columbia, Crisp, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Grady and Harris. Others are Heard, Jackson, Jeff Davis, Lanier, Lowndes, McIntosh, Miller, Mitchell, Muscogee, Oglethorpe and Polk. Taylor, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Troup, Turner, Washington, Wilkes and Warth round out the list of counties.

Featured speakers include Donald Baldwin, dir., Legislative Relations, National Lumber Manufacturers Asso., Washington, D. C.; Al Davenport, chm., Georgia Tree Farm Committee, Union Bog-Comp Paper Corp., Savannah; Dorsey Dyer, Extension Service, Athens; Harley Langdole, Jr., pres., The Langdale Co., Valdosta; H. E. Ruark, dir., Georgia Forest Research Council, Mican; N. P. Secrest, Secrest Pulpwood and Timber Co., Thomsosville; and A. Roy Shirley, dir., Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon.

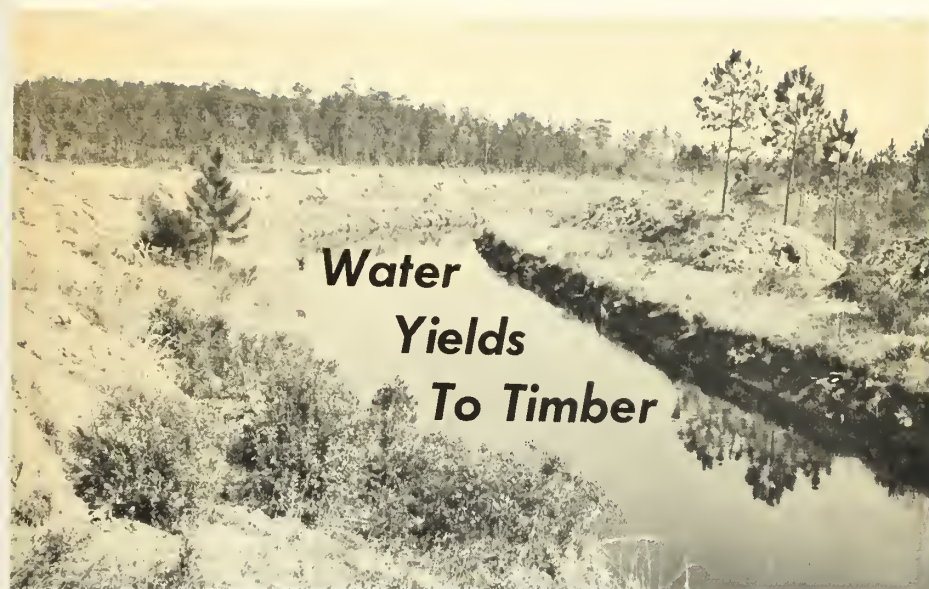


Miss Richmond County Linda McElrea



Miss Ware County Lucy George Peaght





Water Yields To Timber

In the coastal section of Georgia exist thousands of forest acres emerged in heavy accumulations of surface water which will not drain naturally. These non-productive timber lands are being converted into commercially profitable forests through a massive ditching program initiated through the joint efforts of state and industry foresters and soil conservationists in McIntosh and Glynn Counties.

In this area, a high water table causes excess water to accumulate and over saturate large land areas. These areas usually support an inferior timber type which grows very slowly. Over saturation also reduces the growth rate of pine timber located on land adjacent to flooded areas. To correct this situation, the land must be ditched to drain off excessive surface water.

Vast areas of wet lands have been drained and rapidly reseeded to pines under the guidance of Dan C. Chapman, work conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Darien. During the past five years he has concentrated

his efforts in McIntosh and Glynn Counties.

The first timber land ditching project originated in Glynn County in 1948. Over four miles of drainage ditches were constructed through cypress ponds and swamps. Today, this area is growing 14-year old slash and loblolly pines.

The scientific approach to timber land drainage was established when the Gallilee Church Canal was cut as the main drainage outlet for Glynn County. This section was intensively studied eight years before and after drainage.

During the period before drainage, trees in the area grew an average of 1.1 inches in diameter. Following drainage, tree growth was increased to 2.9 inches in diameter.

The below area was a cypress pond on the Altamah Plantation in Glynn Co. Forest Ranger Alton Bowen, Brunswick, and Work Unit Conservationist Dan C. Chapman, SCS, Darien, inspect pines planted, after drainage, on the area in 1948.

The 1,300-acres Alfred Jones' Altamah Plantation, Glynn County, was drained in 1955. Currently, 625-acres have been converted from cypress pond to pine.

A main canal in McIntosh County, with six lateral branches, was constructed by the Rayanier Pulp and Paper Co. in 1961 on 9,624 forest acres. During this operation, over 22-miles of canals were cut removing 232,402 cubic yards of earth. The drainage canals varied in width from 3-24 feet.

Chapman states, "a good forest land drainage system will improve timber types, increase growth rate and make the area more accessible to equipment."

Drainage ditches are usually constructed parallel to swamps to minimize construction cost. In many cases an adequate drainage system has been dug for as little as \$6 per acre, Chapman added.

The forest land drainage program in Southeast Georgia is promoted by the Coastal and the Satilla Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Landowners with potential forest land drainage problems should first consult a technically trained forester to determine proper forest management. If land drainage is recommended, the local soil conservationist should be contacted for technical assistance.



Georgia Wood Councils Formed



John M. McElrath, left, Macon, is chairman of the Sixth District Georgia Wood Council. Harvey R. Brown, center and Ray Shirley assisted in the council's formation.

A Georgia Wood Council is being organized in each of the ten congressional districts with the aim of promoting the utilization of Georgia wood, according to Harvey R. Brown, executive secretary, Georgia Forestry Association, Atlanta. The GFA is sponsoring the Georgia Wood Councils.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, Council technical advisor, emphasized that the influx of wood into Georgia is greater today than at any other time. In 1962 there

were 1,128-million cubic feet of timber growing in Georgia with only 959.9 million cubic feet utilized. This represents a growth rate that is 15-percent greater than drain. Of the 15-percent, six percent is in sawtimber and nine percent in pulpwood sizes.

The utilization problem is further expanded by the 1962 U. S. Forest Service Survey which shows the State gaining 1.5 million forest acres during the past decade. The State's forest acreage totals 25,772,200.

The growth over drainage rate also shows up in the stumpage price Shirley adds. During the past two years stumpage prices have dropped \$5-\$10 per thousand in pine sawtimber. Present growth trends over utilization could result in a similar drop in the next two years, Shirley said, unless greater utilization is made of Georgia forest products.

In organizing the Wood Councils, Brown is advising the tree growers and industry owners, that make up the Councils, that Georgia and the South cannot continue to compete with Canadian and West Coast wood under the present price conditions. He stated that the Councils can serve both wood grower, seller and processor by promoting the use of Georgia wood which has proven to have stronger strength qualities and be more durable than West Coast and Canadian timber.

Shirley emphasizes that the selling program must start at home. He pointed out that the lumbermen of the State must band together and eliminate the influx of so-called superior lumber.

RETIREMENT

Organized forest fire protection came to Crawford County in 1946. Given the reins was a middle-aged farmer and carpenter. Today, the Crawford-Peach County Unit is more than a means of getting a fire suppressed; it stands for the prominent position forestry has taken in the State.

Crawford-Peach County Forest Ranger Jessie H. Rigdon, who retires June 31, 1963, guided the unit from its beginning. Rigdon initially worked as the unit's only employee, working from his home.

He had no telephone, however, landowners were good about coming by and telling him of a fire. His home being situated on top of a hill made it easy for him to spot fires also.

Construction of the Crawford Tower and the unit's first headquarters in 1950, brought the first detection system to the county. That same year a permanent patrolman was hired.

When the unit came under protection, Crawford County was averaging over 100-fires per year and more than



Rigdon and 'Smokey' part company after 17-years.

40,000 acres burned. In 1962 there were only 32-fires that destroyed 66 acres.

The unit's first equipment came in the form of a jeep in 1949. It wasn't until 1954 that they received their first tractor unit. Radios had been installed in 1951.

Rigdon, with his excellent record, was given Peach County when it came under protection in 1961. There were an estimated 1,200 acres being burned annually in Peach County before protection. In 1962, 161 acres were burned by 17-fires.

Rigdon states that the Notification to Burn Law, passed in Crawford County in 1957; plowing of fire lanes and the increase in wood-using industry played a large role in building up the forestry program in Crawford County.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that we are where we are today because of the pioneers in our forestry program. Crawford County can be proud of the job Rigdon and his staff have done in the development of forestry in Crawford County. Shirley added.

Timber Production Keyed To Soil Type

An effort to increase the production of wood on the Waycross State Forest is being made through the use of a soil and land capability map.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said the Commission, as a cooperating member of the Satilla River Soil and Water Conservation District, obtained the map

through the services of the District. The Soil Conservation Service provided the field work and prepared the map.

Shirley pointed out that the map gives soil types and an indication of what a particular area is capable of producing in the way of timber. The map also provides knowledge

determining the rotation age in relation to the capabilities of the various sites. This will be beneficial in planning future planting and thinning operations, Shirley added.

Waycross State Forest Project Manager Zack Seymour stated that the map gives us the option of cutting so many acres. He added that the drainage problem can also be met successfully through information provided by the soil map.

The map information is available to the public.

Rangers of the Quarter

From 1950-1960 Jenkins County showed the largest increase in forest acreage, 20-percent, more than any other county in the State.

Forest Ranger Elza Clifton states that the increase in forest acreage, 101,700 to 146,700-acres, was primarily due to the increase in equipment. This gave the landowner confidence that his timber would be better protected from fire, he added.

Initiative and foresight on the part of Ranger Clifton has also paid off in more forest acreage. Clifton has combined reforestation with fire control.

In the plowing of firebreaks, the tractor operator makes notes on areas where reforestation is needed, giving the acreage, where it is located and other information that will aid the landowner in putting all his acres to work. When the landowner is contacted, Clifton can advise him on how many trees he needs and where they should be planted.

This program was started in an effort to keep up the forestry program following the Soil Bank years in which there was heavy planting. Landowners have shown their confidence in Clifton by following his recommendations. As a result, forestry now holds a prominent position in the economy of Jenkins County.

Aerial maps are put into use in plowing the fire breaks. The landowner's



Elza Clifton

boundarylines are marked off and then fire lanes plowed using such natural features as roads, streams and fields. In fire suppression the aerial maps aid in placing of equipment.

Clifton, a native of Jenkins County, has been with the Georgia Forestry Commission since 1947. He has been ranger of Jenkins County for 14 years. From October, 1956-May 1958 he served as First District ranger in Management at Statesboro. Other employees of the unit include Morris Dickey and Johnny C. Wilson, tractor operators and John E. Bragg, towerman.

When Clifton came with the unit, a water truck was the only piece of equipment he had to fight fire. In 1949-50, a tractor unit and jeep were added. This was the beginning of a stepped-up forestry program in Jenkins County, Clifton said. Present equipment includes one pickup and two tractors.

Through service and assistance, the Georgia Forestry Commission provides landowners the 'tools' through which they can realize the greatest income from their forest resources.

Talbot County Forest Ranger Harvey Buckner has placed special emphasis on management, particularly in the fields of weed tree control and prescribe burning. In pushing the weed tree control program, Buckner states that approximately 1,000-acres have been sprayed. However, he adds that an additional 3,000-acres need treating. There are 219,200 forest acres in Talbot County.



Harvey Buckner

Results in the county show above average kill. In these areas, the pines released added up to 20-inches in new growth in a year's time.

The program, in its fourth year, began as a result of demonstrations for landowners and school children conducted by Buckner. Most of the spraying has been done to release pine.

A tool in forest management when used properly prescribe burning has found a place in Talbot County. Interest in using fire in management was initiated three years ago. Landowners Gaston Cook, Brooks Cullpepper and Glynn Buchanan and Ranger Buckner viewed prescribe burning techniques on the Santee Experimental Forest near Charleston, S. C. The group was accompanied by Third District Forester Olin Witherington who arranged the trip.

Buckner reports excellent results with more landowners using fire to manage...not to destroy.

An outstanding fire prevention and suppression record has been maintained by Buckner since he became ranger in 1956. In 1962 there were 33-fires that burned 110-acres. This is some 3.3-acres per fire or about two-acres less than the State average. The largest fire since 1956 destroyed only 40-acres. The unit's mobile fire fighting equipment includes two pickups, two tractor units and a tractor.

Buckner's efforts and the realization of the need of well-rounded management programs by Talbot County landowners are upgrading their forests for the future. Other personnel include R. C. Cooper, assistant patrolman; R. C. Hill, patrolman; and A. L. Mallory, towerman.

Georgia FORESTRY

JUNE 1963

Georgia Forestry

It is a common knowledge that the Georgia Forestry Commission is the only agency in the state which is dedicated to the conservation and management of the state's forest resources. The Commission's primary responsibility is to protect and enhance the state's forest resources for the benefit of the people of Georgia. The Commission's activities are carried out through a variety of programs, including forest management, forest conservation, and forest education. The Commission's work is essential to the state's economic and environmental well-being. The Commission's efforts are supported by the Georgia Forestry Fund, which is a voluntary fund established by the Georgia General Assembly. The Georgia Forestry Fund provides the Commission with the financial resources it needs to carry out its programs. The Commission's work is also supported by the Georgia Forestry Council, which is a voluntary organization established by the Georgia Forestry Fund. The Georgia Forestry Council provides the Commission with the technical and financial resources it needs to carry out its programs. The Commission's work is essential to the state's economic and environmental well-being. The Commission's efforts are supported by the Georgia Forestry Fund, which is a voluntary fund established by the Georgia General Assembly. The Georgia Forestry Fund provides the Commission with the financial resources it needs to carry out its programs. The Commission's work is also supported by the Georgia Forestry Council, which is a voluntary organization established by the Georgia Forestry Fund. The Georgia Forestry Council provides the Commission with the technical and financial resources it needs to carry out its programs.

Forest Fire Situation Said
Fighting: Firefighters Stay Alert
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Georgia Forestry Commission said today that the fire situation in the state is "serious" and that firefighters must stay alert. The Commission's statement came in the wake of a series of forest fires that have burned in the state in recent weeks. The Commission said that the fires are the result of a combination of factors, including dry weather, high temperatures, and human carelessness. The Commission urged the public to take steps to prevent forest fires, such as not smoking in the woods and being careful with campfires. The Commission also said that it is working to increase the number of firefighters and to improve the state's fire-fighting equipment.

Forest Fires Wreak Havoc From Maine To Georgia
No Relief In Sight
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Forest fires are burning in 30 states, from Maine to Georgia, and there is no relief in sight, according to the U.S. Forest Service. The fires are the result of a combination of factors, including dry weather, high temperatures, and human carelessness. The U.S. Forest Service said that the fires are causing significant damage to the forest resources of the affected states. The Service urged the public to take steps to prevent forest fires, such as not smoking in the woods and being careful with campfires. The Service also said that it is working to increase the number of firefighters and to improve the state's fire-fighting equipment.

Forest Fire Dooms Farmer
Hit Hard
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A farmer in Georgia has been hit hard by a forest fire that has burned in the state in recent weeks. The fire has destroyed the farmer's home and his farm. The farmer is now homeless and has lost everything he has worked for. The farmer's story is a sad one, and it is a reminder of the damage that forest fires can cause. The Georgia Forestry Commission is working to help the farmer, but it is not clear if the farmer will be able to rebuild his life.

Forest Fire Causes Death of Ellijay Man
Dawson County
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A man in Dawson County, Georgia, has died as a result of a forest fire that burned in the state in recent weeks. The man was found dead in the woods. The fire was caused by a lightning strike. The man's death is a tragedy, and it is a reminder of the danger that forest fires can pose. The Georgia Forestry Commission is working to prevent forest fires, but it is not clear if the man's death could have been prevented.

Forest Fire Destroys Homes
Weekend Fires
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A series of forest fires that burned in the state in recent weeks have destroyed several homes. The fires were caused by a combination of factors, including dry weather, high temperatures, and human carelessness. The homes were destroyed in a matter of hours. The people who lived in the homes are now homeless. The Georgia Forestry Commission is working to help the people, but it is not clear if the homes will be rebuilt.

Forest Fire Causes State
Endanger
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A forest fire that burned in the state in recent weeks has caused the state to be put in a state of emergency. The fire has caused significant damage to the state's forest resources. The state is now in a state of emergency, and the Georgia Forestry Commission is working to control the fire. The state is also working to prevent forest fires from burning again.

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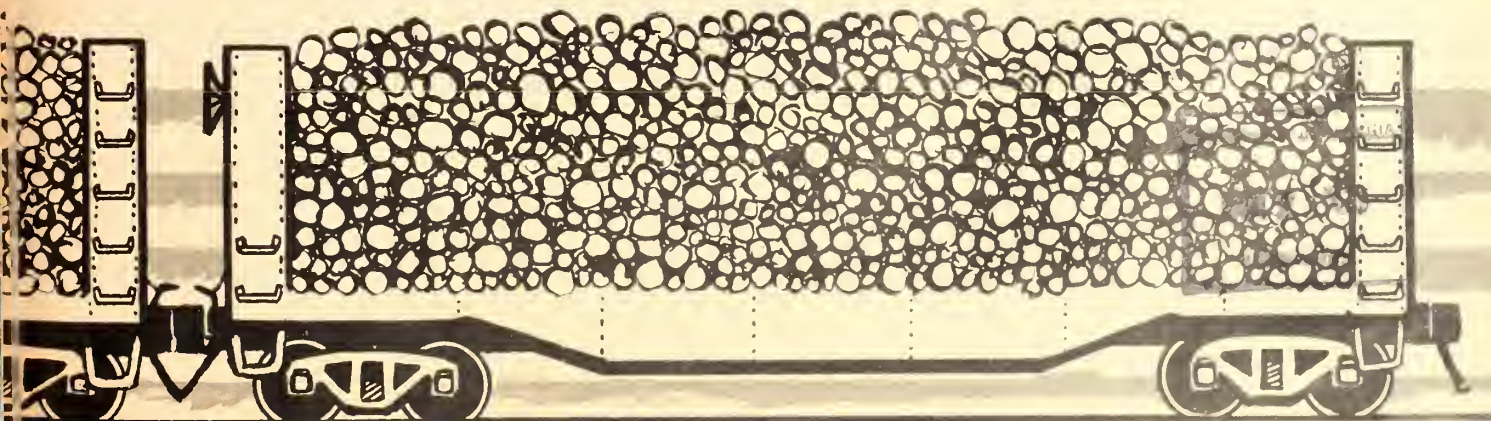
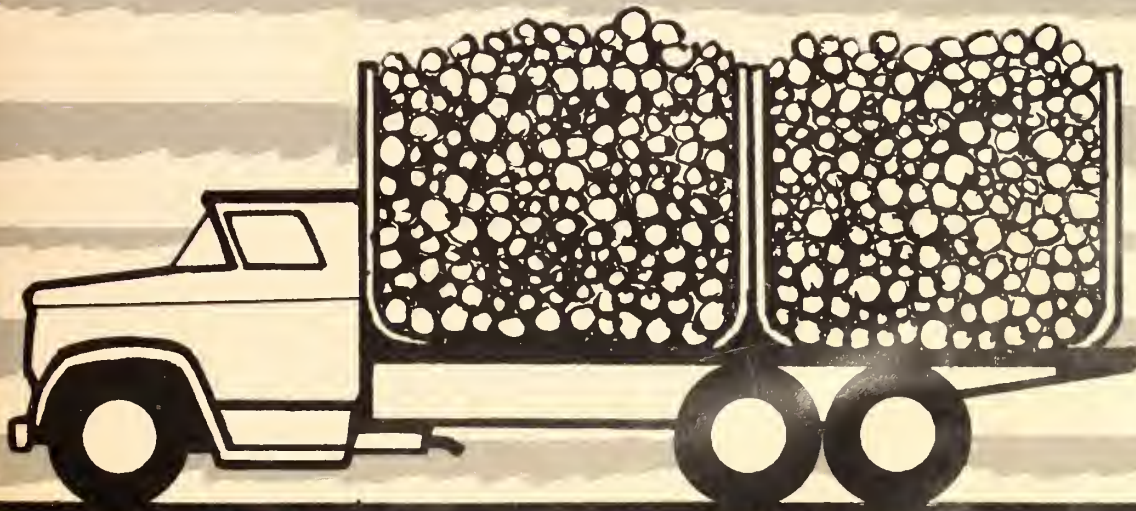
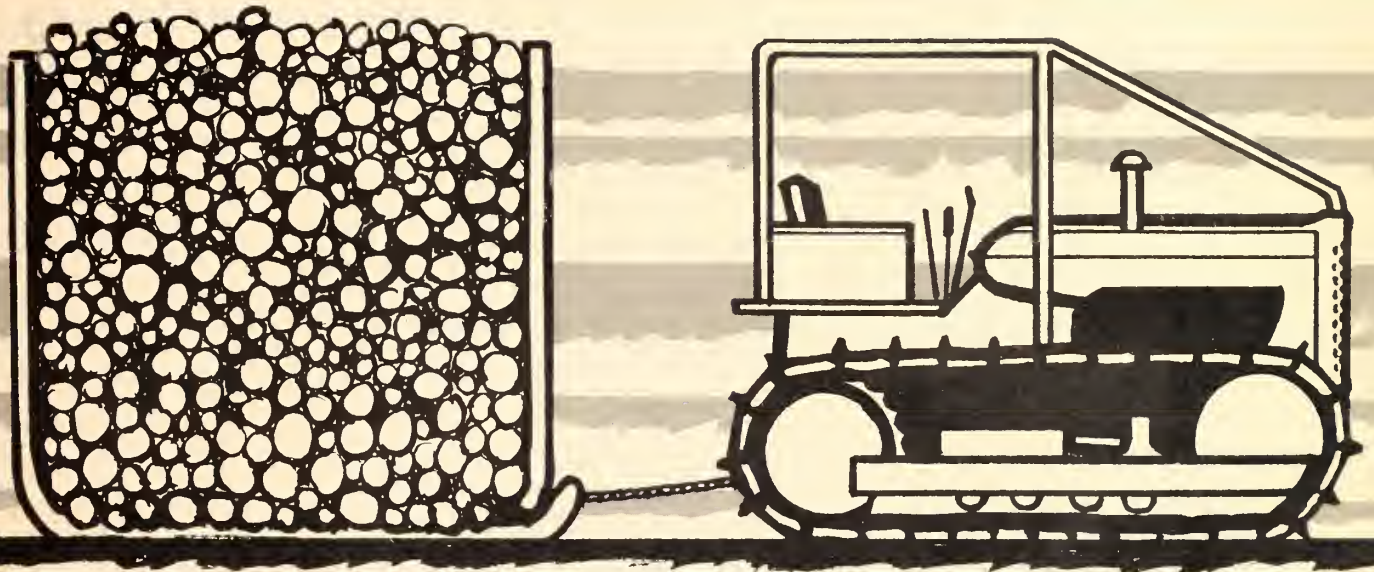
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On the Cover

In 1962 Georgia produced 5,217,000 cords of round pulpwood. During the past 16 years Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Ware and Wayne Counties have been the top producers. Ware County has produced more than 100,000 cords for the past five consecutive years. On seven different occasions, Clinch County has topped the 100,000 cord mark..

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Cruising the News

A LUMBER CRISIS

Southern lumber mills are facing a crisis in the industry that will affect farmer-landowners in Georgia and the Southeast.

Canadian imports that are priced below local lumber, are making serious inroads in the building industry. As recently as the month of April 396 million board feet of Canadian lumber was shipped into the U. S. from Canada.

Congressional inquiries have been held, with little result, very likely due to the precarious position of relations with the Canadian government.

Lumbermen from Georgia, Florida and Alabama who testified at the Senate hearings were alarmed over the trend.

According to a prominent local lumberman, the timber is controlled by the Canadian government, that is selling it at very low prices, and the lumber is being dressed and shipped into the huge U. S. market at prices below stumpage costs here.

U.S. Lumbermen, who are under Wage and Hour Law regulation, can not compete with the pricing.

"Unless we get relief, one of the oldest industries in the South is headed for disaster," according to a member of the National Lumbermen's Association.

The building qualities of the southern pine are much better, it was noted, "but we can't wait for a long educational campaign to take effect.

"We don't know what Washington is going to do, but it better be soon, or a lot of investments are going to be lost."

With forest products one of Evans County's major sources of income, it would be well for local people to heed the warning, and urge federal action.

(From the Claxton Enterprise)

GEORGIA'S FOREST ECONOMY

Latest figures show that 54,300 people are engaged in forest products manufacture in Georgia.

Georgia is a leading state in production of Southern Pine lumber. Endowed with an increasing supply of quality sawtimber, Georgia is seeking new markets at home and beyond for its native products.

Of growing significance is the market potential for "engineered wood." Since Southern Pine is the strongest of structural woods and adaptable to all forms of finishing, new plants are springing up across the South to use it in the manufacture of glued laminated lumber arches, beams and columns. Georgia's first laminating plant is of recent origin, established at Waycross.

Such developments hold promise of ample outlets for the produce of Georgia's "tree farmers." In the state, more than 25 million acres -- 69 percent of the total land area -- are under forest cover. Georgia has 7,100,000 acres of flourishing "tree farms" -- more than any other state in the Union.

Georgia's forest products industries and related enterprises find strong incentives in the predictions of U. S. Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff. He believes the Southern Pine producing states will eventually at least double their output of forest products while continuing to increase timber reserves.

(From the Cochran Journal)

GEORGIA'S PULP MILLS ARE HUMMING

Pulpwood capacity in the South continues to rise, with Georgia leading the area in production. More than 25 million cords were cut in the South in 1962, according to a report just released by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The harvest was six per cent greater than in 1961 and supplied 58 per cent of all the wood used in the nation.

Georgia harvested five and a half million cords, with Alabama in second place harvesting three and four-tenths million cords.

Twenty years ago, many voices were raised against the pulp mills, with the uninformed claiming the mills would "destroy our woodland." Today, the valuable role of the industry is recognized. The farmer and the wood land owner have come to realize the value of proper thinning of the woods and to appreciate the opportunity to sell the "surplus" trees to the pulp mills.

The educational program carried on by the Georgia Forestry Commission has borne fruit, and today's average owner protects his trees from fire and accepts the advice of a trained forester on selective cutting and forest management

(From the Macon Telegraph)



An insect and disease control survey team removes and identifies the Southern Pine Beetle and associated insects from a bark sample. Team members include Forest Pathologist William H. Padgett, zone 2 office head, left, Leonce A. Cambre and Loyd E. Drake, forest entomologists. The Macon office researchers will be making detection and biological surveys and complementing direct control measures for insects and diseases.

USFS Relocates I-D Control Office

The U. S. Forest Service, in a stepped up emphasis on control of forest insects and diseases, has moved its Zone 2 Insect and Disease Control Office from Valdosta, Georgia to Macon.

James K. Vessey, Region 8 Forester, Atlanta, said the move puts the office nearer research and should reduce travel time to projects in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

The Zone Office, headed by William H. Padgett, Forest Pathologist, is located at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon. Padgett, who transferred from Alexandria, Louisiana, replaced Dale Vandenburg. Vandenburg was promoted to a position in the regional office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Before joining the Forest Service, Padgett was with the Alabama Conservation Commission.

Vessey added that it is hoped the stepped up emphasis will lead to the reduction of timber losses due to insects and diseases. A sizeable amount of the annual timber growth is being lost. Bark beetles and weevils are accounting for the biggest losses, Vessey said.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that present

survey and control methods along with new developments are and will be utilized to detect any insect or disease outbreaks. This will enable the use of control measures before they reach epidemic proportions.

Shirley pointed out that through systematic annual air and ground surveys, trends can be determined and probable losses predicted.

The Macon Office will have two forest pathologists and four forest entomologists in addition to technicians when fully staffed. They will be available to assist landowners when requested through the Forestry Commission director.

They will work with State officers in making detection and biological evaluation surveys and complementing direct control measures for insects and diseases. The researchers will also be available for training through the State Forester.

Vessey emphasized that significant progress can be made in reducing timber losses through such a cooperative effort in building a strong State forestry insect and disease control organization in cooperation with private industry.



THREE PERCENT OF FIRES UNAVOIDABLE

Debris burning was by far the largest single cause of wildfires during the first six months of 1963, said Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley. From January 1 - June 30, there were 39,733 forest acres destroyed.

Shirley pointed out that only three percent of the fires were unavoidable. These were the 218 fires started by lightning. The remaining 97 percent were man-made. The acres destroyed by lightning, 771, accounted for only 1.9 percent of the total acreage destroyed.

The Commission Director cited these figures as meaning every Georgian had their work cut out for them during the coming fire season. He emphasized that a growing industry, which ranks third in the economy of our state, can ill-afford carelessness that could destroy the "hand" that feed us.

Shirley stated that 14,853 acres could be attributed to the 2,795 fires resulting from debris burning. He said records show a total of 7,038 fires during the recorded period.

Incendiary or deliberately set fires were second as a major headache for Georgia's foresters, Shirley added. There were 1,096 such fires in the half year period, destroying 8,395 acres. Smokers were blamed for 1,566 wildfires that destroyed 8,043 acres.

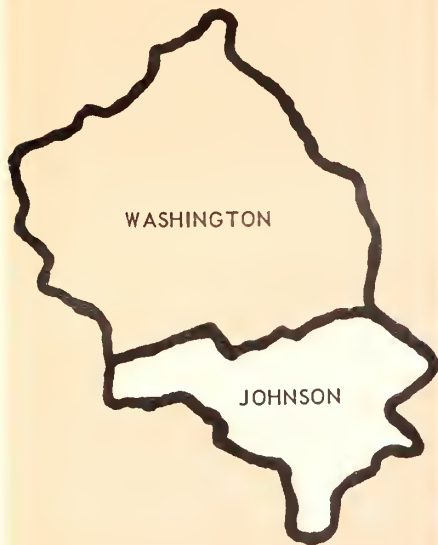
Other causes listed by the Forestry Commission director included lightning, machine use, camp, and miscellaneous fires.

Georgia's campers had the lowest fire starting record of any of the major causes covered in the report. They were held responsible for 104 forest fires burning 778 acres.

Shirley said the Tenth District, with headquarters at Washington, had the smallest acreage loss, 1,552.

The largest loss in the State was reported in the Seventh District, with headquarters at Rome, 9,271 acres.

JOHNSON COUNTY GETS FORESTRY PROTECTION



Organized forest fire protection has expanded to 154 counties in Georgia, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Johnson County, on July 23rd, came under protection in combination with the Washington County Forestry Unit. This brings to 23,676,500 acres, of the state's 25,772,200 forest acres, now under organized protection.

The Washington-Johnson County Unit is headed by Calvin C. Rhodes, a forestry veteran of nine years.

Shirley pointed out that this is another step toward our goal of providing organized fire protection for all of Georgia's 25,772,200 forest acres. The five counties not under protection are Baker, Quitman, Glascock, Union and Towns.

Johnson County's 113,500 acres of forest land represents 56.8 percent of its total land area of 200,300 acres. The combined Washington-Johnson County Unit has a total forest acreage of 420,400.

The unit headquarters is located north of Tennille on Ga. 68. A secondary headquarters will be located in Johnson County in the near future.

Ranger Rhodes stated that the 1963-64 budget for the two counties is \$66,986. Johnson County's por-

tion is \$12,567 and Washington's, \$9,757. Rhodes added that the first year appropriation is higher for Johnson County due to the purchase of two tractor units, a pickup and construction of a sub-headquarters.

The program is financed two-thirds by the State and one-third by the county. When combined, the counties one-third is divided according to acreage. The state assumes the cost of new tower construction.

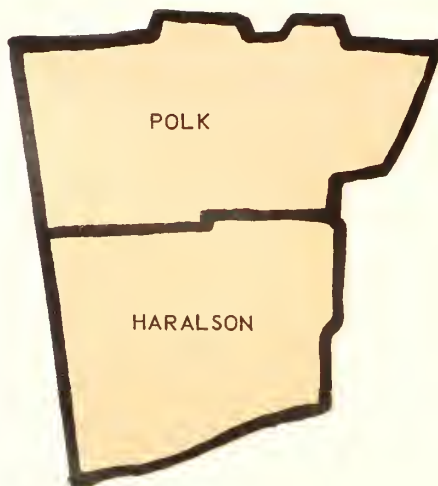
With the addition of Johnson County, the Commission's Sixth District has 14-counties. The District is headed by Forester William D. Millians, Jr.

Counties making up the Sixth District include Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Hancock, Jasper, Jefferson and Jones. Others are Monroe, Peach, Putnam, Twiggs, Washington, and Wilkinson.

Shirley pointed out that the new unit will mean extra dividends to the people of Johnson County because it will work to protect, improve and perpetuate their vast timberland area.

The Georgia Forestry Commission congratulates the Johnson County Commissioners and other citizens who have worked to place the county under organized protection.

COUNTIES MERGE PROTECTION EFFORTS



The Haralson and Polk County Forestry Units have been combined in an effort to provide the same efficient operation at a lower cost.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said many counties have already recognized the value of joining their neighboring counties in support of the combination unit. He added that sharing a forestry unit means, economically speaking...savings on the local level; and program wise...a more efficient unit.

The Haralson-Polk County Forestry Unit is one of 29 combined units, one of which is a three county combination. There are 154 counties that are under organized forest fire protection of which 58 are in combined units.

Haralson-Polk County Ranger James J. Carter said that the unit's cost per acre protection budget is 13.5 cents counting the State's and both county's contributions. The 1963-64 budget for the two-county unit is \$39,939. Carter pointed out that if the counties had operated individually the budget would be \$41,042. The state pays two-thirds of the total budget.

A fair average figure for all combined units is 11.3 cents per acre, Shirley said. It should be remembered that this figure is shared by each county or counties and the State. The average for non-combined units is 11.8 cents per acre.

In addition to savings on the county level, the State also benefits. It means conserving heavy equipment, personnel, buildings and the many other costs of a forestry unit, while still insuring adequate protection.

Carter emphasized that no changes will be made in equipment. Personnel changes included the transfer of Haralson County Forest Ranger Troy Floyd to Rome where he heads up the Floyd County Unit. Spencer McGraw, a native of Haralson County, is the assistant ranger. McGraw has been the assistant ranger in Paulding County.

In addition, Roy Rampley of Cedartown has been put on a full time basis. He has been working part time for the unit during the past four fire seasons. These additions will give each county four men on-the-ground.

To the Commission charged with the responsibility of protecting our forests and conscious of the need to economize, combined county units have paid off in greater efficiency and savings, Shirley emphasized.

Beetle Program Successful



Carl E. Sanders

Governor's address, election of officers, Miss Georgia Forestry of 1963 crowned, awards made and talks presented, highlighted the 56th annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association. "Georgia Forestry Progress Through Private Forest Land Management," was the theme of the two day session held at Jekyll Island, June 18-19.

Governor Carl E. Sanders, in a by proxy address to the more than 500-delegates, announced that their efforts against the Southern Pine Beetle Infestation had been successful. The infestation had been reduced below epidemic proportions. The Governor pointed out that the areas affected will be kept under constant surveillance by the Forestry Commission.

Governor Sanders commended the Forestry Commission for their outstanding records in fire control, management and reforestation. He added that Georgia's forests can be the bridge between our past and our future, as we undergo the quickening transformation from an agricultural to an urban society.

The Governor also called for a closer bond of cooperation between foresters, her Forestry Commission, our game and fish officials and State government in forest management. The address was delivered by Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

In talks, Georgia's foresters and landowners were brought abreast with

the current situations in taxation, marketing on private forest lands, forest legislation, forest education and protection services, research and the tree farm program.

The speakers were Harley Langdale, Jr., president, The Langdale Co., Valdosta; N. Pratt Secrest, Secrest Pulpwood and Timber Co., Thomasville; Donald Baldwin, Legislative Relations Director, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C.; Dorsey Dyer, Extension Service Forestry Leader, Athens; E. A. Davenport, Jr., chairman, Georgia Tree Farm Committee, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Savannah; Ray Shirley, and Georgia Forest Research Council Director H. E. Ruark, both of Macon.

Langdale was named president of the Association. He succeeds Jim L. Gillis, Jr., who was elected first vice president.

A. E. Patton, treasurer; Harvey R. Brown, executive director; and Mrs. Helen M. Dixon, office secretary; all of Atlanta, were reelected to their respective positions.

New directors are E. A. Douglas, Augusta; E. A. Hinely, Hazlehurst; N. P. Secrest; Erle T. Newsome, Rome; and Lee Settler, Ellijay.

Miss Bebe Durden of Swainsboro was crowned Miss Georgia Forestry. She succeeds Miss Penelope Andrews of Columbus. Miss Martha Jo Reese of Cordele was named alternate



Harley Langdale, Jr.



Ray Shirley

queen.

The 17-year old high school senior from Emanuel County was chosen from a field of 41-contestants.

For outstanding and meritorious service to the Association, three Georgians received the Order of the Golden Pine Cone. Recipients were W. S. Stuckey, Eastman; Merrill C. Lofton, Atlanta; and Harley Langdale, Jr., Valdosta.

C. Russell Smiley, Walthourville, was given special recognition as the State's 2,000th Tree Farmer. Smiley, who owns 1,700 forest acres, is president of the Liberty County Commissioners and a member of the American Turpentine Farmers Association.

The Forestry Commission's Tenth District received the Association's outstanding general performance award. H. G. Collier is the district forester.

Talbot County was named the outstanding county. Harvey Buckner is the Talbot County ranger.

The best fire record award went to Oglethorpe County headed by Forest Ranger John H. Buckman.

Individual county winners and rangers are Dodge, J. D. Beauchamp; Dougherty, Arthur W. West; Emanuel, L. A. Ray; Fulton, Louie F. Deaton; Hall-Banks, Verla T. Smith, Haralson, Troy Floyd; Pierce, Willard Davis; Putnam, Jerry Ridley; Richmond, T. M. Strickland; and Talbot, Harvey Buckner.

Jim L. Gillis, Jr. and Bebe Durden



Georgia Retains Pulpwood Leadership

Georgia repeats as the leading southern pulpwood producer and the South rose to an all-time high in pulpwood production in 1962.

Georgia's production of 5.2 million cords gave her the southern leadership for the fifteenth consecutive year according to the 1963 edition of "Southern Pulpwood Production". This is a five percent increase over 1961. Pulpwood production in 12 southern states totaled 25,386,300-cords.

Alabama ranked behind Georgia, producing 3.4 million cords. States producing more than two million cords included Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina.

The pulpwood purchases in Georgia totaled \$104,340,000. This is five percent higher than the 1961 figure, \$98,982,000.

Georgia also remained the leading producer of wood residue with 660,700-cords, a 22-percent increase over 1961. For the South, wood residue production totaled more than 3.8 million cords.

The South's pulping capacity increased from 51,000 tons of pulp per day in 1961 to 52,000 in 1962. Georgia leads all states in pulping capacity with 18 percent of the South's total.

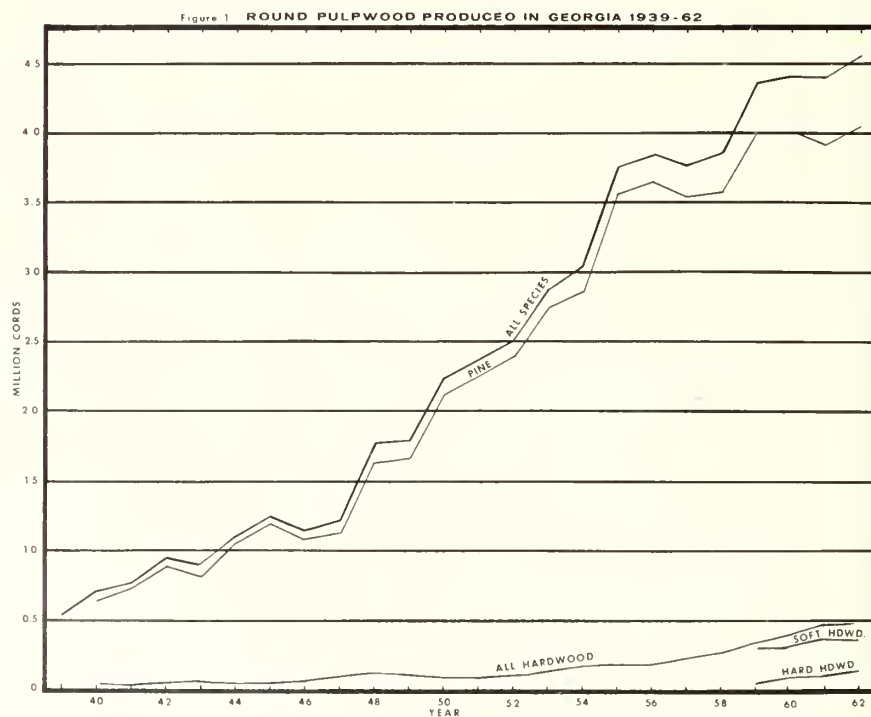
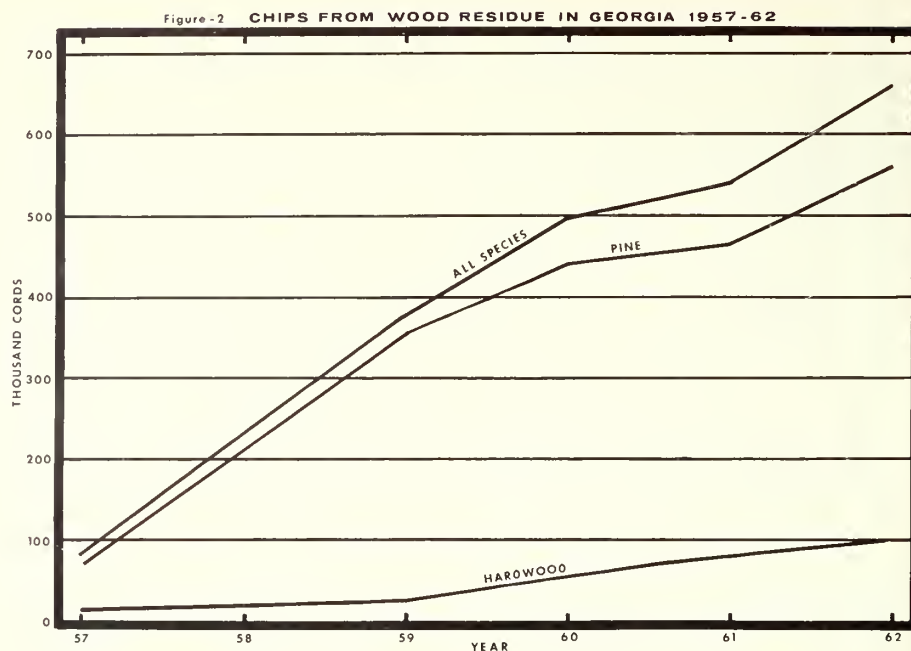
Baldwin County, Alabama again led the south with 208,500 cords cut. Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Ware and Wayne Counties are pointed out as among 23 counties harvesting more than 100,000 cords of roundwood. Clinch County led the Georgia group with 146,772 cords.

The report includes charts and graphs on the number of companies procuring pine and hardwood roundwood, mill capacity, production increases, and declines and detailed tables on all phases of production by State. Hardwood and pulpwood cordage is listed by state and county.

Publication Released

A new publication, "Pulpwood Production in Georgia, 1939-62", has been released by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Commission Director Ray Shirley



stated that round pulpwood production is pinpointed by county and broken down into softwood and hardwood production. This will assist new industry in locating in the state and old industry in planning expansion.

The report includes charts and graphs on pine, hardwood and chip

production. The figures were compiled from data published by the Southern and Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in cooperation with the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association.

This publication is available through the Georgia Forestry Commission, Box 1077, Macon, Ga.

GEORGIA PULPWOOD PRODUCTION (cords)

County	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	County	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	County	Softwood	Hardwood	Total
Appling	982,233	43,671	1,025,904*	Evans	200,141	15,144	215,285	Newton	364,681	4,320	369,001
Atkinson	685,516	15,407	700,923	Fannin	89,756	93,728	183,484	Oconee	167,848	5,544	173,392
Bacon	486,949	15,576	502,525	Fayette	164,791	2,838	167,629	Oglethorpe	291,702	4,989	296,691
Baker	69,438	1,467	70,905	Floyd	239,164	32,273	271,437	Paulding	184,068	22,063	206,131
Baldwin	280,792	11,824	292,616	Forsyth	30,706	211	30,917	Peach	112,027	4,084	116,111
Banks	34,803	18	34,821	Franklin	131,098	898	131,996	Pickens	111,585	1,554	113,139
Barrow	66,375	819	67,194	Fulton	161,179	1,605	162,784	Pierce	684,657	15,296	699,953
Bartow	195,366	13,830	209,196	Gilmer	97,634	18,225	115,859	Pike	123,314	638	123,952
Ben Hill	203,747	15,788	219,535	Glascok	25,773	3,670	29,443	Polk	166,896	11,753	178,649
Berrien	484,523	26,751	511,274	Glynn	537,817	254,441	792,258	Pulaski	68,197	3,152	71,349
Bibb	179,343	16,760	196,103	Gordon	153,623	6,776	160,399	Punam	366,854	8,380	375,234
Bleckley	69,351	14,794	84,145	Grady	374,713	25,040	399,753	Quitman	89,661	2,939	92,600
Brantley	956,686	92,141	1,048,827*	Greene	519,135	20,914	540,049	Robn	170,269	60,847	231,115
Brooks	263,250	4,342	267,592	Gwinnett	265,422	1,999	267,421	Randolph	177,311	7,042	184,353
Bryan	874,107	106,057	980,164	Habersham	81,654	3,657	85,311	Richmond	93,319	6,795	100,114
Bulloch	537,180	54,316	591,496	Hall	240,228	310	240,538	Rockdale	59,630	3	59,633
Burke	201,456	21,034	222,490	Hancock	420,559	13,069	433,628	Schley	110,682	3,905	114,587
Burts	257,538	2,593	260,131	Haralson	135,884	8,202	144,086	Screven	381,235	58,017	439,252
Calhoun	130,764	4,315	135,079	Harris	648,125	15,029	663,154	Seminole	216,605	33,137	249,742
Camden	1,310,989	250,076	1,561,065*	Hart	50,812	239	51,051	Spalding	176,467	1,993	178,460
Candler	158,547	9,972	168,519	Heard	94,597	1,955	96,552	Stephens	70,516	1,230	71,746
Carroll	272,678	7,423	280,101	Henry	274,410	2,042	276,452	Stewart	408,327	3,785	412,112
Catoosa	22,364	1,027	23,391	Houston	221,892	2,042	223,934	Sumter	204,837	2,420	207,257
Charlton	285,373	111,622	396,995	Irwin	218,039	22,283	240,322	Talbot	494,102	32,872	526,974
Chatham	189,211	2,621	191,832	Jackson	220,049	2,376	222,425	Taliaferro	148,918	5,682	154,600
Chatahoochee	65,261	7,254	72,515	Jasper	502,273	17,862	520,135	Tatnall	468,878	37,013	505,891
Chattooga	136,134	2,258	138,392	Jeff Davis	682,285	18,500	700,785	Taylor	203,419	2,953	206,372
Cherokee	49,441	2,486	51,927	Jefferson	206,698	14,853	221,551	Telfair	561,801	81,471	643,272
Clarke	78,629	3,425	82,054	Jenkins	160,955	25,093	186,048	Terrell	55,726	207	55,933
Clay	99,960	2,240	102,200	Johnson	124,482	5,756	130,238	Thomas	415,797	23,195	438,992
Clayton	1,722,304	4,005	1,726,309*	Jones	31,141	578,987	610,128	Tift	169,615	10,795	180,410
Cobb	123,435	1,614	125,049	Lamar	229,408	3,701	233,109	Toombs	378,513	67,689	446,202
Coffee	756,151	34,482	790,633	Lanier	294,990	5,731	300,721	Towns	31,823	13,364	45,187
Colquitt	350,015	11,234	361,249	Laurens	398,197	45,679	443,876	Treutlen	233,016	21,972	254,988
Columbia	264,263	12,981	277,244	Lee	61,925	131	62,056	Troup	743,062	9,395	752,457
Cook	184,994	2,880	187,874	Liberty	640,192	242,760	882,952	Turner	135,895	7,801	143,696
Coweta	367,802	4,233	372,035	Lincoln	107,706	4,019	111,725	Twigg	293,756	12,110	305,866
Crawford	298,235	13,384	311,619	Long	513,541	73,596	587,137	Union	13,306	38,033	51,339
Crisp	155,651	3,550	159,201	Lowndes	619,773	7,897	627,670	Upson	417,236	8,407	425,643
Dade	8,025	1,382	9,407	Lumpkin	33,181	39	33,220	Walker	65,850	4,071	69,921
Dawson	17,318	112	17,430	Macan	164,575	4,445	169,020	Walton	102,330	595	102,925
Decatur	568,745	84,431	653,176	Madison	158,814	--	159,049	Ware	1,233,584	16,051	1,249,635*
DeKalb	63,808	94	63,902	Marion	150,368	1,667	152,035	Warren	152,766	5,264	158,030
Dodge	494,277	57,259	551,536	McDuffie	196,280	11,891	208,171	Washington	389,987	11,368	401,355
Dooley	140,211	4,337	144,548	McIntosh	508,176	192,305	700,481	Wayne	1,157,942	124,503	1,282,445*
Dougherty	284,994	821	285,815	Meriwether	525,219	13,140	538,359	Webster	109,210	355	109,565
Douglas	194,685	5,546	200,231	Miller	175,540	567	176,107	Wheeler	422,684	52,274	474,958
Early	231,150	24,268	255,418	Mitchell	359,535	22,298	381,833	White	16,157	12	16,169
Echols	547,986	697	548,683	Monroe	712,852	23,783	736,635	Whitfield	111,794	4,925	116,719
Effingham	736,442	92,489	828,931	Montgomery	243,778	57,063	300,841	Wilcox	249,706	13,460	263,166
Elbert	304,906	30,805	335,711	Morgan	348,876	10,187	359,063	Wilkes	427,817	8,330	436,147
Emanuel	580,786	28,604	609,390	Murray	65,479	3,554	69,033	Wilkinson	378,282	16,077	394,359
				Muscogee	137,539	2,642	140,181	Worth	317,339	5,108	322,447
								Total	48,296,402	3,634,621	51,931,023

*There were 6,209,000 cords of round pulpwood produced from 1939 to 1946.

*These counties have produced more than 1,000,000-cords of round pulpwood. 1956; Comden, 1959; Charlton and Wayne, 1960; Ware, 1961; and Appling and For the past several years they have produced an annual average of 100,000-cords. The counties reached the 1,000,000 mark in the following order: Clinch, Brantley, 1962.

GAINESVILLE

THE L



In 1871, Gainesville grew into a town with the coming of the railroad. During the past decade, a city has merged with the growth of Lake LANIERland.

Industrial development, growth of recreational facilities and the influx of tourists have resulted from this reservoir of water. With this intervention, the citizens of Hall County and its surrounding trade area can look beyond the chicken yard.

Although the Poultry industry is considered to be the bread winner, forestry is certainly a 'vehicle' to be reckoned with. The industry itself is one of the principal utilizers of wood. Wooden chicken coops, shavings and sawdust are the products. It is estimated that 2,400 tons of shavings and 4,500 tons of sawdust are used annually in Hall and adjacent counties.

Approximately 513 people are em-

played in wood-using industries in the 'Lake City'. These employees have an annual payroll exceeding 1.4 million dollars.

Lumber and furniture manufacturers, chicken coop producers, cabinet builders, and other wood utilizers in Hall County use more than 17.5 million board feet of lumber and 2.2 million square feet of plywood in the production of their products. In addition there were 36,962 cords of round pulpwood produced in Hall County in 1962.

According to the 1961 U. S. Forest Service Survey there are 186,500 acres or 75.3 percent of Hall County in commercial forest acreage. The report showed that this acreage has a net volume of 277.9 million board feet of sawtimber and 1,794,000 cords of pulpwood.

The value returned to the county in 1961 from the sale of forest pro-

ducts is estimated at \$866,771. This figure does not include posts, poles, veneer and specialty products.

Gainesville's trade area counties include Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Habersham, Jackson, Lumpkin, Rabun, Towns, Union and White. Wood-using industries in these counties employ 1,556 people with a payroll of more than 4.2 million dollars.

The value returned from the sale of forest products in this area is 4.6 million dollars.

Their timber production is drawn from 1,595,000 forest acres. This acreage has a net volume of 3,307.6 million board feet of sawtimber and 18,875 thousand cords of pulpwood.

In the North Central Unit, commercial forest land has increased 569,000 acres and idle acres decreased 196,800 acres. The establishment of natural and planted pine

E CITY

by
Rip Fontaine, Jr.



seedlings on abandoned crop land has largely offset the pine to hardwood trend in the area.

The wood-using industries in Hall County have an outlay of approximately 3.3 million dollars for raw material. In addition, they spend more than \$850,000 on freight. Raw material for the trade area industries exceed 5.8 million dollars. Freight costs totaled over \$500,000.

The pine and oak-pine types increased 478,600 acres or 21 percent since 1953. Hardwood types showed an eight percent increase in timber volume. Pine volume increased 24 percent. Pine sawtimber accounted for 32 percent of this increase. Hardwood sawtimber showed a rise of 23 percent.

The Survey Unit is bounded on the South by a line extending from Troup to Elbert County and the North from Polk to Franklin County.

The U. S. Forest Service, with its recreation and wildlife management areas, have an important role in the forestry scene. There are eleven developed recreation areas and two wildlife management areas on the Chattooga Ranger District. Last year there were 365,000 visits to the district for recreation purposes.

The Gainesville office, with a budget of some \$380,000, has 44 employees. An additional 37 employees work in the Chattooga Ranger District. Their budget is approximately \$140,000.

During the past fiscal year some 6,281,000 board feet of sawtimber and 2,403 cords of pulpwood were cut off the District. In addition another 11,000 board feet were cut for posts, piling, fuel wood and other miscellaneous items.

The Georgia Forestry Commission's Ninth District office and Hall-Banks County Forestry Unit are located in Hall County. Primarily

thought of as a fire protection organization, this unit provided the county one of the most outstanding management services in the county's history during the past year.

The Southern Pine Beetle epidemic demonstrated the value placed on timber by local landowners and the close ties between the State and general public. In the 15-month operation 186,184 trees were felled and treated on property belonging to 780 landowners. This represented some 868,749 board feet of sawtimber and 3,803 cords of pulpwood.

In the trade area, 37,216 trees were felled and treated on property belonging to 345 landowners. This represented 557,804 board feet of sawtimber and 1,290 cords of pulpwood.

The district and county unit offices have 15 employees with a payroll of \$61,104. Combined they spend some \$5,300 on maintenance and supplies.

A 10,000 capacity house uses approximately eight tons of shavings or 15 tons of sawdust. The shavings are hauled into the area from as far away as Macon, Ga.



FORESTRY SCIENCES LAB COMPLETED



Another door in the perpetuation of Georgia's forests was opened this month with the completion of the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Athens, Ga.

The \$665,000 facility was obtained through congressional appropriations and the efforts of Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell. Senator Russell's efforts are illustrative of interest and recognition that is being given forestry in Georgia on both the National and State level.

The cooperative tie between the U. S. Forest Service and Georgia is accelerating present programs and providing research in areas that will modernize forestry from tree growth to utilization. An annual research program costing approximately \$500,000 will be conducted at the new research plant, located on four acres of land near the University of Georgia School of Forestry and Science Center.

The facility is under the leadership of Project Director Dr. William A. Campbell. Dr. Campbell comes to the research center from the Forest Science Laboratory of Re-

search Triangle, Durham, N.C. where he was the Senior Scientist. He was previously at the University's School of Forestry 15-years.

Dr. Campbell stated that emphasis will be placed on basic research utilizing facilities of the lab and the University to the fullest. He added that for the first time Federal forest research efforts at the University have been thrown under one roof.

The staff of scientist and technicians will conduct research in four major fields of forestry. These include forest products utilization, pathology, entomology and forest management. The lab contains 30-offices and 19 specialized laboratories.

The present staff of 15 technical personnel and 10 technicians and clerical employees will be expanded as competent and qualified researchers become available, Dr. Campbell added.

Dr. Campbell pointed out that the lab is one of the main research centers in the Southeast for utilization. Areas of utilization study include wood quality, in conjunction with

the School of Forestry; treating; and effects of different combinations of wood with other material. Improved laminating methods and more efficient sawmilling operations will also be sought by the scientists.

The two story structure also houses a log and lumber preparation room. Here, a study of log and lumber grades will be made.

An Insectary, for entomology studies, is being constructed adjacent to the lab. Life cycles of insects will be studied for use in insect control work in this facility.

In connection with the research center, Dr. Campbell reports that provisions are being made for a double green house. This will be used jointly between the U. S. Forest Service, University of Georgia School of Forestry and the Department of Pathology. The green house will have control environment chambers for studies on tree growth, insects and diseases. Nutrition, photosynthesis, and respiration are other areas of study planned.

In addition to the research aspects of the lab, Dr. Campbell stated that

the facilities will be shared with the School of Forestry in connection with graduate work. This offers an opportunity of larger utilization of facilities in forest management and insect and disease research.

Allyn M. Herrick, dean, School of Forestry, cited the lab as being an incentive to the academic qualified student. The lab points out the professional aspects of forestry showing the role of the trained technician, Dean Herrick said.

The results of research are infinite. However, this two-story 'test tube' does offer one immediate theory. That our forests are more than a facade on our landscape, but a crop that has motivated landowner and industry to demand immediate evolutions to compete with wood substitutes.



Dr. William A. Campbell, project director; and Robert G. McAlpine, management project leader; 'research' construction of new Forest Sciences Lab.



Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell lays cornerstone of Forest Science Laboratory in Athens, Ga.

Dr. Harry Yates, project leader insect research; and Joe Saucier, forest products technologist; check construction of Insectory to be used for studying the life cycles of insects.



PAYING Management

Growing timber has ceased to be a haphazard business, but a specialized and highly managed undertaking requiring professional supervision. The Millhaven Plantation, a sprawling 19,320-acres of which 13,500-acres is in forests, is a glowing example of what management can do to put timber on a paying basis.

Albert C. 'Red' Hinson, a professional forester, maintains the timberland for owner Mrs. George H. Larimer. In talking with 'Red' about the vast area of timber you note an air of responsibility and proudness...

a tour of the forest shows you why.

You are impressed that 1.5 to 2 million board feet of timber are harvested and sold each year from the tree farm. However, even more emphatic is that the farm produces as much new timber each year as is cut.

'Red' states that under their reforestation program they have been planting some 350,000-seedlings per year. He added that this year's plans call for the planting of approximately 20,000 poplar. The planting of this specie will continue until all appropriate sites are planted.

The control of cull weed species

has a prominent place in the management plans of the forest. Mist blowing aerial spraying, girdling and bulldozing are being used in an effort to put some 2,000-acres on a productive basis. Since 1956, some 2,200-acres have been harrowed, poisoned and planted. These areas are now growing productive timber.

Most of the early planting on the plantation, that was purchased from the Comer estate in 1944, was done in cotton patches and on unproductive land. The spacing used is 5 X 8.

'Red' pointed out that this spacing is used because of their fence



The control of cull weed species has put some 2,200 acres on a productive basis at the Millhaven Plantation. Plantation Forester Albert C. Hinson, left, and Georgia Forestry Commission First District Forester William C. Harper check growth of pine on what was once an unproductive site.

post business. A debarking drum and fence treating plant is located on the plantation where approximately 35,000-posts are produced per year. The posts are soaked in creosote before shipment to add to their longevity. Other wood products produced on the Millhaven Plantation include poles, piling, sawtimber and pulpwood.

This successful timber operation would not be possible if it wasn't for a well organized fire prevention program. This program not only calls for protection on their own land but assisting the local Georgia Forestry

Commission unit on fires where feasible.

In 1961 their fire fighting equipment was carried out 31 times, and only on four of these occasions was the fire on Millhaven property. In addition to two tractors and a water wagon, some 50-miles of fire lanes and 56-miles of road assist 'Red' in his fire suppression work.

An up-to-date communications system enables the Millhaven timber manager to keep up with operations throughout the plantation. It also plays an important role in fire suppression work enabling 'Red' to keep

in touch with the Forestry Commission fire reports. This enables a faster dissemination of his own personnel to fires on or endangering timber in the immediate area.

During the past decade, timber production has become big business in Georgia providing jobs, higher income and a more diversified list of products for local, national and worldwide consumption. It is only through the continued efforts of our woodland owners, such as Mrs. Larimer, to improve their woodlots that Georgia will continue to be a national forestry leader.

BORAX REDUCES STUMP INFECTION

Borax significantly reduces slash pine stump infection, by fomes annosus, when applied immediately following cutting in the dry form or in water suspension.

International Paper Co.'s Southlands Experiment Forest Research Director C. H. Driver stated that this finding is a result of preliminary

investigations in the initial phase of research on this disease. Other results showed that pole-treating type creosote and sodium pentachlorophenolate are not effective in preventing slash pine stump infection by fomes annosus.

Driver added that present studies deal with developing stand management methods for limiting the disease mortality once it is established in a stand, and the regeneration of annosus root-rot infested sites.

Fomes annosus has been reported occurring in some 50-percent of all

slash and loblolly pine plantations investigated from Virginia to Texas that had been thinned for a period of two-five years. Driver pointed out that mortality, induced by this disease in young plantations, ranges from detectable to approximately 20-percent of the remaining merchantable volume over a five year period following the first thinning.

These observations cite the necessity of controlling the initial occurrence of the disease in southern pine plantations following thinning operations, Driver said.

RANGERS OF THE QUARTER

Fire control and timber stand improvement projects have been named by Long County Forest Ranger M. F. Futch, Jr. as the greatest contributing factors in the increase in forest conservation in Long County.

With the Notification of Intention To Burn County Option Law and the "No Fence Law" passed in the middle and late fifties, the number of fires and improved management practices have been on the increase.

Futch reports that very seldom does he have to send his equipment out on control burns. Landowners are excellent about calling his office and obtaining advice on burning conditions. At present the Unit plows some 350-miles of fire breaks annually. This is considerably less than the 7-800 miles plowed when cattle were allowed to roam the forests.

The Long County Unit operates as a Timber Protection Organization. The individual landowners contribute the county's share of participation. Futch is secretary-treasurer of the T.P.O.

Annually there are some 100 fires suppressed in the county. Last year, the average size of 71-wildfires was 3.44-acres.

Interest in weed tree control work has picked up with the innovation of the mist blower by the Georgia Forestry Commission. This has stimulated reforestation in a county that is 94-percent forest. There are 204,700 forest acres in the county. An average of 100,000 seedlings are being planted annually. The majority of the planting is being done on areas that have been cleared of scrub trees.

Prescribed burning, as a management 'tool', is being pushed by Futch. He is working with management personnel in talking with landowners about this phase of site preparation.

Futch works closely with the FFA class at Ludowici High School. He works with the group in the classroom and on field work in their school forest. The school forest has ranked among the top each year.

Working with Futch, to insure Long County residents of the best possible protection, include Jimmy Lee Usery and Cecil Morris, tractor operators; and Mrs. Vero Aoe Usery, towerwoman. A part time patrolman and towerman are hired during the fire season.

The first Timber Protection Organization, Clinch County, was organized in 1926 at Cogdell. The T.P.O. covered some 400,000 acres in Atkinson, Clinch, Echols and Ware Counties.

In 1933 the T.P.O. was reorganized and the headquarters moved to its present location in Homerville. In 1936 D. T. Spells came with the State Forestry Department and T.P.O. as secretary-manager.



D. T. Spells

Spells, 27-years later, is still head of the unit that once fought fires with pine boughs and back pumps. Spells' first duty as ranger of the T.P.O. was to install two-way radios. There was one transmitter and receiver in the headquarters and receiver sets in private trucks.

The intervention of radio and the purchase of additional equipment gave Spells the needed tools to service the landowners of the T.P.O. However, it wasn't till after 1950 when the number of fires were appreciably reduced. Prior to 1950 an average of 400 wildfires occurred each year. The figure has been reduced to around 150.

Educational programs in the schools, local forestry meetings, notification of intention to burn county option law and the "no fence law" have all been contributing factors. Spells reports that lightning fires now give him the most trouble. In the past four years the unit has reported less than 10 incendiary blazes.

The T.P.O. now protects 580,000 acres and includes parts of Atkinson, and Lanier Counties and all of Clinch.

The reforestation job in Clinch mostly has been on old fields and pastures. In addition some 1,000 acres have been drained for planting during the past ten years.

In 1961 the T.P.O. was presented an Outstanding General Performance award by the Georgia Forestry Association in recognition of the work Spells and his men had done in the T.P.O.

The T.P.O. personnel, in addition to Spells, include Miss Sodie Belle Nettles, dispatcher; H. D. Griffin, E. Y. Guess, Glen Highsmith, Arthur Hillord, Aubrey Register and Waldo Strickland. Tower operators are Mrs. Eliza Delk, Miss Merle Howling, Alton Paulding and Miss Betty Smith.



M. F. Futch, Jr.



"Wood Blueprint" Presented

Bibb County school board officials and architects were presented a "wood" blueprint for better schools recently by the Sixth District Georgia Wood Council.

John M. McElrath, chairman of the Council, said that taxpayers are entitled to dollar value spent on new school construction. He pointed out that the use of wood will not sacrifice safety factors. Through the use of wood more money would be available to build more classrooms, McElrath added.

Harvey R. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Forestry Association, which is sponsor of the Georgia Wood Councils, cited the fact that many architects are unaware that there are no restrictions on the use of wood in the construction of school buildings.

Grady Duncan, building code consultant for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Sanford, Fla., told the group that the modern one story wooden school offers the most for the taxpayer's dollar in safety, durability, flexibility, versatility, attractiveness and comfort.

Duncan pointed out three considerations in school planning. They are safety, cost and maintenance. The building code consultant emphasized that it is better to have a structure which is easily modified to meet current needs. The "wood" school is ideal for making additions and alterations as the future dictates.

He pointed out that some school boards and voters on school bond issues take lower cost of wood schools to mean that economy is sacrificing quality.

The purpose of the ten Georgia Wood Councils is to promote the utilization. Brown said that local programs will be based on the need and interest of the local area of Georgia wood. Centers of operation are Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Gainesville, LaGrange, Macon, Rome, Savannah, Valdosta, and Waycross.

SOUTH AMERICAN GOOD WILL

Georgia's Star Student Gus Oemler, III, of Savannah, literally spread seeds of good will on his recent tour of South America.

The 17 year old Country Day School student and his companion Penn W. Worden, Jr., manager, Industrial Development Council, Atlanta, presented attractive containers of pine seed to the Ministry of Education in six Latin American nations. They included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Panama, Peru and Trinidad.

The six one-pound containers of seed were compliments of the State of Georgia. They were prepared and furnished by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Oemler stated that the most favorable impact came with the suggestion that the seeds be planted on various schools grounds as a living reminder of the friendship of Georgia students for those in the respective countries.

The trip was sponsored by Pan-American Airways.

LETTERS

Mr. James C. Turner
State Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Turner:

My personal thanks for participating in Exercise Twenty-Ten conducted by Civil Defense.

Since our emergency network is a composite of all others we are well aware that we are dependent upon the cooperation of all for ours to be successful.

A review of the Exercise shows that we are indeed obligated to the Forestry Net for the efficient manner in which the messages were disseminated.

You are to be congratulated on both your system, and your operating personnel.

Sincerely,

George J. Hearn
Major General
Director

Mr. Frank Craven, Chief
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Craven:

May I take this opportunity to express to you and through you to your co-workers my personal appreciation for your work in connection with the recent NFA Forestry Camp. I know that you and those who work with you provided a real educational program for the youngsters.

All of us deeply appreciate the outstanding work you people do in helping us with our program.

May I say "thanks" in behalf of our students, teachers, and staff members. With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Bryant
State Supervisor
Agricultural Education

Mr. Bill Lawson
Floyd County Unit
Rome, Georgia

Dear Bill:

The co-sponsors of the First Annual Floyd County Dairy Festival consider this occasion a huge success.

We are deeply grateful to you and your organization for the splendid cooperation during our Festival. Your flood added greatly to our parade.

Please let us know if we can ever help you in any way.

Yours very truly,

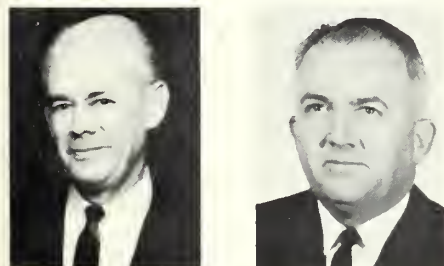
E. W. Brewster
General Chairman

Logging the foresters...



The top three 'foresters' of the 17th annual Future Farmers of America forestry camp were, L-R, George Andel, Perry; Wesley Haun, Edison; and Ronald Iddins, Reidsville. The camp was held at Laura Walker State Park near Waycross. Robert Flonigan, Jr., Conyers; Esco Hall, Jr., Alamo; and Daniel Ivey, Thomasville; took top scholastic honors at the 5th annual New Farmers of America camp held at Camp John Hope near Perry. The awards were presented by Camp Director Frank Craven, Georgia Forestry Commission Information and Education chief. The camps were sponsored by the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., Continental Can Co., Owens Illinois Glass Co., Rome Kraft Co., and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. The camps were conducted by the Forestry Commission. The Commission also furnished instructors and counselors for the SCS Camp at Tifton and a number of Boy Scout camps.

OCT. 20-26...This is National Forest Products Week. Some 5,000 different products are made from forest materials today. One out of every ten manufacturing employees in the country is in some branch of the forest products industry.

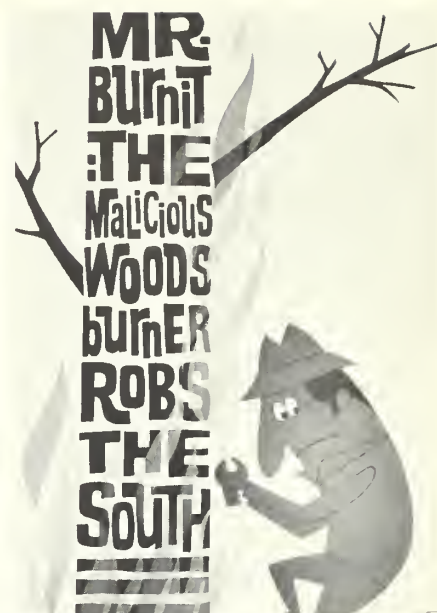


The Great Southern Lumber and Paper Company is nearing completion of its paper mill at Cedar Springs, Georgia. Edward L. Gowan, executive vice-president, left, announces the completed basic organization of the Woodlands Department, which is under the direction of James W. Richardson. Other woodland staff personnel are F. O. Estes, technical supervisor; H. J. Molsberger, Jr., operations superintendent; and W. W. Worr, administrative assistant.

FACULTY ADDITION...Dr. Jerome L. Clutter has joined the faculty of the School of Forestry at the University of Georgia. He is teaching at the graduate level and will conduct research in operations analysis, according to Dean A. M. Herrick. Dr. Clutter comes to Georgia from the Research Analysis Corp., Washington, D. C. There, he was operation analyst.

NEWSMAN...Russ Daley, a native of Dublin, Ga., has joined the staff of the U. S. Forest Service in Atlanta, Ga. Daley is working in the Information and Education Division of the Southern Regional headquarters of the Service. He worked for United Press International for 15-years before joining the USFS.

APWP...The accelerated Public Works Program brought federal expenditures of \$5,630,000 during the past fiscal year to 11-southern states in which national forests are located. Monies spent in Georgia totaled \$595,000. Figures compiled by the U. S. Forest Service show a range from \$180,000 in Florida to \$1,100,000 on Arkansas-Oklahoma forests. Construction or reconstruction of roads and forest trails in the 30 national forests accounted for more than 2.8 million dollars. Recreation and public use facilities expenses were in excess of \$950,000.



Is your county being robbed of timber production potential by irresponsible individuals? From January 1-June 30 of this year, 1,096 incendiary fires destroyed 8,395 forest acres.



Soil texture samples are reodied for Georgia Forestry Commission management field personnel. The samples will be used to assist the field personnel in recognizing soil texture and determining site index. Preparing the samples are John W. Clark, John E. Hammond and T. B. Hankinson, Commission assistant chiefs, Forest Management, Macon, Ga.

Georgia FORESTRY

SEPTEMBER 1963

Pulpwood production in Georgia rose to an all-time high of 5,217,000 cords in 1962 or 17 percent of the South's total. At the year's end, 12 Georgia pulpmills were operating; their combined daily pulping capacity was 9,288 tons. In the South, 80 pulpmills had a daily pulping capacity of 52,000 tons.

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On the Cover

Merry Christmas

and

Happy New Year

from

The Macon Staff

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Cruising the News

New Building Honors Dr. Herty

There is no question but that the new building dedicated today at the Waycross State Forest headquarters is appropriately named.

The late Dr. Charles H. Herty towers as high in the growth of South Georgia's economy as the giant pines his genius has helped to utilize for the enrichment of our area.

We are told by banker George M. Bazemore, a personal friend of the great scientist, that Dr. Herty often visited here and used the pine trees of this area in many of his experiments.

Those who know the story of Dr. Herty--and its very telling is an inspiration--will recall that the scientist was scoffed at when he proposed the use of Southern pine in the making of paper.

It took hard work, as well as vision and determination, before Dr. Herty was able to "sell" the pine tree to the industrial magnates.

But he was a man with foresight and great faith in his work. A lesser man might have failed.

When Dr. Herty succeeded he opened new vistas for the downtrodden farmers of Georgia and the South.

Today the forestry industry is a major factor in the economy of our state, and particularly of the Waycross area.

It is fitting and proper that Gov. Sanders today dedicated the new building here in the heart of Georgia's "Pine Empire" to the great man whose skill and love for South Georgia has brightened our economic horizon.

(From the Waycross Journal Herald)

More Woe From Imports

Southern industries seem to be the ones being hardest hit by foreign imports. The textile industry--which has long been the Southeast's biggest non-farm employer--is locked in a fierce and unequal struggle with imports. Now the sawmill and lumber industry is facing a similar threat.

The Enquirer commented on this subject several weeks ago but recent developments indicate the situation may get worse before it gets better. The big reason is that Washington feels compelled to repair the ruptured relations between this country and Canada.

It is Canadian lumber that is being shipped into the Southeast and sold at prices below that of lumber produced domestically.

Since 1954, the number of sawmills in the Southeast has dropped from 28,000 to 15,000. Part of this decline was due to consolidations and the abandonment of small operations, but a sizeable portion of blame must rest with the increase in Canadian lumber sold in the southeast. This went up from 3,800 carloads in 1954 to 14,800 in 1962.

Simply put, the Southeast grows about six percent more lumber than it is profitable to harvest and sell. Yet, into this region that has a surplus of lumber is being sent more lumber--Canadian lumber.

It's like sending coals to Newcastle.

A higher tariff would alleviate the problem, of course, but at a time when relations are already strained with Canada, the government is unlikely to seek a tariff increase.

We trust that property owners will not let the current situation discourage them from keeping the South's vast timberlands fertile and productive. Trees are one of nature's richest blessings. They are one of the South's finest assets. Their value may fluctuate, but it will never fade.

(From the Columbus Enquirer)

Fire And Foliage

Although prolonged dry weather has increased fire hazards in the forests, the sunshine and the season combine to give Northeast Georgia a magnificent fall. The tourists driving through to see the foliage turning color on the trees will find beautiful feasts for their eyes.

Bill Hardeman, head of the tourist division of the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade, and his staff did a fine job on a new "leaf tour" pamphlet. Northeast Georgia comes out well.

Our forests stand as a magnificent tourist resource for this area. The tourists are welcome, but we encourage them, as well as the natives, to be careful with fire and cigarets so that the leaves may be available for our pleasure for many more years.

(From the Gainesville Daily Times)



The Forestry Commission's new seedling packets are readied for shipment by Howard Stanley, assistant Morgan nurseryman, left. Bibb County Forest Ranger Milton Roberts picks up an order for a beautification project in Bibb County.



Wore County Forest Ranger R. T. Kirkland, right, assists a local landowner in the preparation of a seedling ordering blank. Rangers also assist in advising landowners on spacing, number and species to plant.

New Seedling Package Available

Conservation, civic and garden clubs now can purchase small packets of seedlings for beautification projects and planting wind breaks.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, in announcing the seedling order policy, stated that three types of packets are available. They are 15-cents, 50-cents and one dollar packets.

The 15-cents packet consists of three trees of any one species.

The 50-cents packet contains ten trees. This is a mixed package of species available at the time of order.

The one dollar packet contains 20 trees of a mixed variety.

Shirley added that there will be a different packet for North and South Georgia. The North Georgia packet primarily will consist of loblolly, Virginia and shortleaf pine and Arizona cypress.

Slash, longleaf and loblolly pine and Arizona cypress will comprise

the South Georgia package. Either dogwood, yellow poplar or catalpa will be included in both sections depending upon availability.

Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby stated that a considerable number have been sold to landowners for the 1963-64 planting season. He reported that yellow poplar and dogwood trees are sold out.

Species available and cost per thousand are slash, longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, and Virginia pine, \$4; bi-color lespedeza plants, \$5; eastern white pine, \$8; cotton wood and Arizona cypress, \$10; catalpa, \$15. A transportation charge of 25-cents per thousand trees will be made on deliveries by State truck.

Shirley said that landowners may place their seedling orders without payment. However, payment must be made prior to shipping. Only checks, money orders, or government purchase orders for the correct amount, made

payable to the Georgia Forestry Commission, will be accepted. Orders paid by a government purchase order should have a vendor's copy with the order.

Shirley emphasized that any cancellation or reduction of orders by the Commission depends entirely on the supply and demand of seedlings. If it is not possible to fill an order, payment will be returned to the purchaser.

Landowners, desiring information on a shipping date or rescheduling of their order, should contact the designated nursery. The Commission's Mocon Office should be contacted if the questions involve payment or order cancellation.

Packet and tree orders are being taken at the office of your county forest ranger.

Shirley urges landowners to make out their seedling order now while there is a supply to meet your needs.

New Mill Boom To S.W. Georgia

When the Great Southern Land Pulp and Paper Company went into operation early this fall it marked the 13th such mill operating in Georgia and the first in Southwest Georgia.

At the end of 1962, there were 80 southern pulpmills in operation. Their combined daily pulping capacity was more than 52,000 tons. Georgia's 12 mills had a daily capacity of 9,288 tons.

The \$57,000,000 plant is located on a 1,300 acre site on the Chattahoochee River near Cedar Springs. The main structure is approximately six stories high and 750 feet long.

Edward L. Cowan, the company's executive vice-president, said, "This unique site makes it possible for us to ship linerboard up river or down to the Gulf of Mexico, to Florida, the Gulf States, to midwestern cities via the inland waterway, to Central and South America and to all ocean and river ports throughout the World." Excellent railway and highways also provide expedient service.

He emphasized that the Cedar Springs site was chosen after detailed studies of ten other locations.

The economic affect of the mill already is being felt in Southwest Georgia as well as in neighboring Alabama and Florida. Approximately 315 persons are employed at the mill with an annual income of approximately \$750,000. When the mill goes into capacity production, the employee total will reach about 350.

In addition, local woodland owners have a local market for their timber. At present 95-percent of the company's wood is coming from private landowners. The drain area of the company, a 125 mile radius, borders on Columbus, Cordele and Valdosta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala. and Panama City, Fla.

Kraft linerboard is the initial product of the mill. Cowan pointed out that future plans call for the production of newsprint or other allied products.

The production capacity of the facility is 700-800 tons of linerboard per day. The potential capacity is 1,400 tons per day.

Present production calls for the utilization of 1,200 cords of pulp-

wood per day. The mill is keeping a 15,000 cord inventory in the form of chips. In the future this will be expanded to 25,000 cords.

A 2,900,000 gallon water storage tank supplies the mill with its water. The storage tank is fed through a water filter tank with a 24,000,000 gallon per day capacity.

This mill represents the beginning of a great industrial growth in the Chattahoochee Valley.

New Industry Homespun

A combination of Georgia initiative, research, pine and capital has resulted in the construction and operation of Dixie Laminated, Inc.

The new wood laminating plant is owned by Dixie Industrial Development Corporation which was founded to exploit and develop natural resources in Georgia. Dixie Laminated is located at the Pineland Industrial Park on Industrial Boulevard near Waycross. It's president, John T. Huff, stated that this is the first of several new industries planned by the Corporation.

Huff pointed out that the plant is the only major facility of its kind east of the Mississippi River. There are some 12 major plants in the United States. The nearest major manufacturing plant and suppliers of the product is located in Magnolia, Ark. and Baton Rouge, La.



LD INDUSTRY EXPANDED



Custom-made laminated beams and arches are manufactured at the plant for the building industry. In the manufacture of the laminated products, 18,000-20,000 board feet of southern pine sawtimber are used per day. The plant area is 31,000 square feet of which 20,800 square feet is manufacturing area.

Huff added that 30 people presently are employed with 80-100 expected at full production. The annual payroll at full production will be between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

Huff emphasized that latest figures indicate that there is a six million dollar market for this product in a six-state southeastern area. The states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

The placement of the woodbeam plant was based on a study by the Industrial Development Division of Georgia Tech. The Waycross and Ware County Development Authority built the building to specifications. The new facility, representing a total investment of approximately \$100,000, is being leased to Dixie Laminated.

Huff added that the plant was constructed on the theme, "Georgia Has the Know How and Material, Why doesn't Georgia Do It?"

Plant Improves Waste Control

Georgia Kraft Company's Rome Division has put into operation the latest addition to its waste treatment system. It includes a 225-foot dia-

meter clarifier, largest in Georgia, and one of the largest in the paper industry.

The system marks a major step in the multi-million dollar waste treatment plant expansion, according to E. V. McSwiney, vice-president.

The clarifier is designed to remove solids from waters which have been used in the Company's paper-making operation. "In addition, we are undertaking major changes in our pulp washing operations which will be completed early in 1964," Mr. McSwiney said.

The Georgia Kraft Co. will have invested more than \$4,000,000 by 1964 in equipment and facilities at Rome to improve waste treatment control.

The new Waycross plant is expected to have an employment between 80 and 100 persons with an annual payroll between \$400,000 and \$500,000 when operating at full production.



The start-up of the primary clarifier means the mill has a six-step system for removing solids and various oxygen-demanding substances from water used by the mill. Water from the mill is sent through a surge tank where wastes of different densities are mixed. Then it flows to the new primary clarifier where solids are removed.

Next, the water goes to the trickling filter which works to reduce its oxygen demand. From the trickling filter, it moves to a secondary clarifier for the removal of additional solids.

At the aeration tower the water is sprayed into the air in order to pick up more oxygen. Finally, the water is pumped into a series of five lagoons. This further reduces the dissolved oxygen requirement of the water before it is discharged into the river.

The above treatment requires from four-five days.

Before 1961, the Coosa River had more than enough capacity to assimilate oxygen-demanding materials from the mill. Its rapid flow and shallowness meant that the river could quickly recover oxygen to support fish and other aquatic life.

When Weiss Dam was completed in 1961, the river deepened and its flow was greatly slowed. The result was an 80-percent reduction in the Coosa's ability to absorb oxygen-demanding wastes.

Commission Adapts National System

The Georgia Forestry Commission will adapt the National Fire Danger Rating System on January 1, 1964, announced Commission Director Ray Shirley.

The new system replaces the fire danger measurement system used for a decade in the South. Shirley said that the national system gives more forewarning to the build-up of fire danger than the old method.

The national system, developed by the U. S. Forest Service, has been accepted for use in the Eastern and Southern United States involving 25-States from Maine to Texas. The national system has been under tests by the USFS for the past three years throughout the U. S. Included, were three test stations in Georgia.



Tests were compared between the old, foreground, and new systems for obtaining fuel moisture. Fuel moisture now can be obtained by reading a wet and a dry bulb rather than through fuel moisture sticks in foreground.

They were located in Bibb, Gordon and Pierce Counties.

In all instances this system proved equal or better than the current systems in use.

In the new system, the fuel moisture is obtained through the reading of a wet and a dry bulb thermometer. A new device, the Motorboard Psychrometer, was developed at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Ga., to obtain accurate measurements.

The thermometers are located un-

der a standard shelter of aluminum sheeting. This provides a true air temperature reading unaffected by direct sunlight.

The new weather station eliminates replacement of fuel moisture sticks, weathering corrections and assures repeatability of readings.

Shirley added that 40 key weather stations have been set up in Georgia using the new method. He pointed out that both systems will be used until further tests and the training of field personnel is completed.

County Unit Personnel Praised Average Size Fire 3.04 Acres

The Georgia Forestry Commission fire report shows there were 943-wildfires that destroyed 2,862 forest acres in October. This produced an incredible average of just 3.04-acres per fire.

It was weekend weather during the entire month, sunny and mild. This produced low humidity which reduced the fuel moisture and raised the fire danger situation. Though there was no rain, there also was no killing frost.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley praised the efforts of the Commission fire fighters

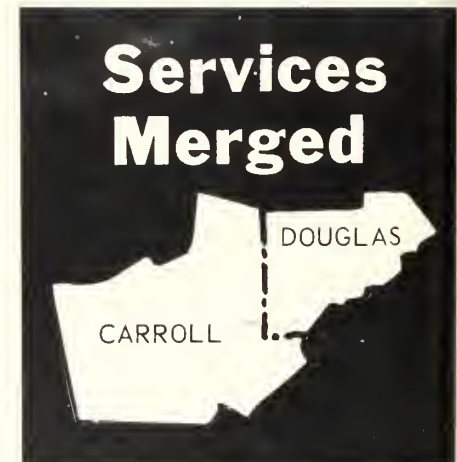
who worked both day and night to preserve the woodlands of the State. He also complimented Georgia woodland owners on notifying county rangers of control burns and keeping these fires under control.

Debris burning, normally the number one fire cause in Georgia, took a back seat to smokers during the month. There were 1,036 forest acres burned by 308 smoker fires. Debris burning accounted for 821-acres and 285-wildfires.

Incendiary fires also were a major cause. On October 28, 17-fires in Floyd County and two in Dade County were set by arsonists. All toll, there were 153 forest fires maliciously set in October. They destroyed 476 forest acres.

The month's hot spot was in the Commission's Seventh District with headquarters at Rome, Ga. There, 211-blazes burned 638 forest acres.

During the calendar year, the report shows that 8,660-wildfires have destroyed 45,045 woodland acres. There are 23,676,500 forest acres under organized protection in Georgia. The total acreage in Georgia is 25,772,200.



Carroll County and Douglas County have merged their county forestry units, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

The Douglas-Carroll combined forestry unit is one of 30 combined units throughout the State. Shirley said there are 154-counties under organized forest fire protection of which 60 are combined units.

Douglas-Carroll County Forest Ranger Loyd Mann said that the 1963-64 budget is \$34,026. This is 11.9 cents per acre. The State pays two-thirds of the total budget and the two counties one-third.

Shirley pointed out that a combination unit means, economically speaking...savings on the local level; and program wise...a more efficient unit.

News media played a major role in keeping Georgians informed of the recent fire danger.





Robert Rush



Commission Director Ray Shirley, top right, congratulates congressional district Forest Conservation winners. The winners are bottom row, Wilbur Kea, R. C. Balfour, Jr., Robert Rush and Robert Ware. Top row, they are Frank Rose, C. O. Maddox, Sr., Douglas Strohbehn, Cecil Hodges, Sr. and A. L. Dyer. William Loflin was unable to attend.

FOREST CONSERVATIONISTS HONORED

Dean Tom M. Cordell, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton, is the 'Conservationist' of the year.

Robert Rush of Hawkinsville is this year's winner of the Forest Conservation award. Rush represents the Third Congressional District.

Bob Short, Governor Sander's press secretary, made the presentation at the 28th annual meeting of the Georgia Sportsman Federation in Macon, Ga. The Sears Roebuck Foundation sponsors the awards program.

The remaining nine congressional district winners also were recognized for their outstanding contributions to forestry. The winners, by district, are First, Wilbur Kea, Soperton; Second, R. C. Balfour, Jr., Thomasville; Fourth, Robert Ware, Hogansville; Fifth, Douglas Strohbehn, Atlanta; and Sixth, Cecil Hodges, Sr., Tennille.

Others are Seventh, A. L. Dyer, Trenton; Eighth, Frank Rose, Lakeland; Ninth, C. O. Maddox, Sr., Winder; and Tenth, William Loflin, Augusta.

Rush is a Tree Farmer, being certified in 1947. His farm 2,200 acres, is number 43 on the Tree Farm list. The farm has been in full production since 1950 when planting was completed.

He is chairman of the Forest Industries Committee of Georgia and the Pulaski-Houston County Forestry Board. Rush is a member and past president of the Georgia Forestry Association, Roofing Manufactur-

ers' Association and the Southeastern Lumbermen's Association.

The GFA, in 1957, and the Georgia Forestry Commission, in 1960, recognized Rush for his conservation efforts.

Kea's farm has become a model for area farmers. He has planted over 400-acres to pine, converted 10 acres of weed trees to productive land, maintains many miles of fire breaks and his farm is now being certified as a Tree Farm.

Youth in conservation is given much consideration by Balfour. 4-H youths annually have been sponsored and assistance given on forestry projects. Balfour has been reforesting an average of 200-acres per year and controlling weed trees on 100-acres annually. His leadership in prescribe burning has been outstanding.

How can I help is the attitude of Ware. In cooperation with the Forestry Commission, he has allowed experimental weed tree control and re-seeding plots to be established on his land. Ware also has assisted the County Forestry Unit with fire fighting.

Fulton County Agent Strohbehn stresses forestry through the various news media and competitive projects in high schools. In addition he assists at local camps teaching forestry. He has been a constant source of assistance to the local forestry unit through his activities.

Hodges, a lumber mill owner and Tree Farmer, has demonstrated an interest in forestry for many years.

His latest interest is a naval stores experiment. He is trying to work naval stores profitably as far north as Tennille. In addition he is investigating the feasibility of mechanically clearing land of weed trees.

Dyer is responsible for much of the timbered mountain area in Northwest Georgia. A veteran sawmiller of some 35-years, he has constantly advocated selective cutting. Dyer uses his own land to show local people how to properly manage their timber.

Rose has been managing his timber since 1922. Over 1,000 acres have been reforested while another 1,000 acres have been brought into full production by eliminating weed trees. The benefits of prescribe burning have been vividly pointed out to area landowners on his Tree Farm.

Maddox is a dedicated public servant to forestry. He purchased tree planters through his bank ten years ago and made them available free of charge to local landowners. In addition he donated 17-acres to Fort Yargo State Park and 18-acres to the local high school for a school forest. He supported the establishment of the Soil Conservation Service. Maddox also was instrumental in forming the Barrow County Forestry Unit.

Loflin has planted over one-half million seedlings, converted 230-acres of weed trees, and logging roads have been cleaned for fire breaks. He lets the local high school use five acres to demonstrate weed tree control. In addition he is a certified Tree Farmer.

ATLANTA'S FORESTRY MART



Atlanta, the city of one million, has arisen from its ashes much as the forests of Georgia have propelled an industry which today ranks third in the State's economy.

In a steaming metropolitan forest of multi-story artifices of cement and steel and concrete ribbons designed to move its populace and products at rapid speed, the forest that provide the durability and warmth of construction and recreation that relieves the tensions of the city are sometimes forgotten.

Famed Peachtree Street serves as Atlanta's reminder of the forest. Legend has it that the known thoroughfare's name was derived from a peach tree atop a high hill near the confluence of Peachtree Creek and

the Chattahoochee River. The Indians were said to have blazed the tree to obtain the rosin or pitch. They called it the 'Pitch Tree'. The name being twisted to Peachtree through the years.

Tradition's other version has it that a tall and prominent pine was struck by lightning causing the sap to run. The Indians, noting the substance, called the tree the 'Pitch Tree', which again reverted to its present day name.

Even more revealing than history's land mark is the more than 4,200 employees that earn more than 16.25 million dollars annually in wood-using industries in metropolitan Atlanta. Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties form this

area.

The approximate percentage of employees and income for the area is Clayton, 1.8; Cobb, 20; DeKalb, 23.4; Fulton, 45.2; and Gwinnett, 9.6.

The total value of forest products in this area is estimated in excess of 3.75 million dollars. This does not include posts, poles, veneer and specialty products. Estimated value returned by county is Clayton, \$200,000; Cobb, \$500,000; DeKalb, \$400,000; Fulton, 1,400,000; and Gwinnett, \$1,250,000.

The forestry impact is not only felt in jobs and dollars and cents. The past decade has seen the forest grow by 150,700-acres. Forest acreage for the metropolitan area is

ATLANTA AREA FOREST RESOURCE DATA 1

1. OWNERSHIP (ACRES)	COMMERCIAL FOREST ACRES	VOLUME CORDS	VOLUME-bd. ft. SAWTIMBER	CUT CORDS	CUT-bd. ft. SAWTIMBER	GROWTH CORDS	GROWTH-bd. ft. SAWTIMBER
Private Form	2,203,300						
Forest Industry	355,500						
Public	84,200						
Misc. Private	980,000						
Total	3,623,000						
2. OWNERSHIP (TIMBER)							
Form Owned		20,961,000	3,449,500,000	1,150,200	235,210,000	2,187,300	393,638,000
Pulp and Paper		3,355,000	649,800,000	59,100	10,920,000	243,900	56,630,000
Other Forest Industry		1,022,000	214,900,000	18,300	4,510,000	66,500	15,127,000
Public		1,274,000	291,800,000	20,900	5,950,000	97,800	14,112,000
Misc. Private		9,387,000	1,567,700,000	434,800	93,290,000	853,900	170,401,000
Total		35,999,000	6,173,700,000	1,683,300	349,880,000	3,449,400	649,908,000
3. SPECIES							
Southern Yellow Pine		18,227,000	3,039,600,000	1,238,400	241,750,000	2,166,500	394,743,000
Other Softwoods		56,000	4,800,000	Negligible	Negligible	5,700	577,000
Soft Hardwoods		6,351,000	1,087,100,000	192,600	59,110,000	558,000	100,666,000
Hard Hardwoods		11,365,000	2,042,200	252,300	49,020,000	719,200	153,922,000
Total		35,999,000	6,173,700,000	1,683,300	349,880,000	3,449,400	649,908,000
4. TIMBER QUALITY							
Desirable Growing Stock		9,765,000	2,221,300,000	843,900	218,800,000	1,224,600	243,040,000
Cull Trees		2,454,000	Negligible	59,200	Negligible	297,900	Negligible
Other Growing Stock		23,780,000	3,952,400,000	780,200	131,080,000	1,926,900	406,868,000
Total		35,999,000	6,173,700,000	1,683,300	349,880,000	3,449,400	649,908,000

1 This data is taken from 28-counties in a 50 mile radius of Atlanta. The Counties are:

Barrow	Caweta	Gwinnett	Paulding
Bartaw	Dawson	Hall	Pickens
Butts	DeKalb	Haralson	Pike
Carrall	Douglas	Henry	Palk
Cherokee	Fayette	Jasper	Rackdale
Clayton	Forsyth	Lamar	Spalding
Cobb	Fulton	Newton	Waltan

685,800-acres.

Fulton County showed the greatest growth in forest acres, 162,600 to 205,200 acres during the period. Fulton County also has the largest forest acreage for the five county area. Other counties and increases in forest acreage are Clayton, 11,600; Cobb, 42,400; DeKalb, 13,300; and Gwinnett, 40,800.

This acreage is producing an approximate volume of 1.5 billion board feet of sawtimber and 742,200-cords of pulpwood. Fulton County is the largest producer with 468.7 million board feet of sawtimber and 2,192-cords. County production, by million board feet and cords, is Clayton, 98 and 536; Cobb, 183.9 and 1,364; DeKalb, 397.3 and 1,523; and Gwinnett, 385.3 and 1,807.

Within a 50-mile radius of Atlanta there are 3,623,000 commercial forest acres or 67.9-percent of the total

land area. This is a 17.3-percent increase over 1953. Ownership, by percentage, is private farm, 61; forest industry, 10; public, 2; and miscellaneous private, 27.

In this area there is a volume of 18,227,000-cords of southern yellow pine and 3,039,600,000 board feet of sawtimber. Other softwoods make up 56,000-cords of pulpwood and 4,800,000 board feet of sawtimber.

In the hardwood class, the soft hardwood volume is 6,351,000-cords of pulpwood and 1,087,100,000 board feet of sawtimber. The hard hardwood volume is 11,365,000-cords of pulpwood and 2,042,200 board feet of sawtimber.

Since 1952, round pulpwood production has totaled 4,410,513-cords. In 1962, round pulpwood production was 555,391-cords. Of the 1962 total, 514,675-cords were in pine.

The 23-counties surrounding the metropolitan area have a wood-using industry employment of more than 2,000. Their annual income exceeds six million dollars.

The value returned to the counties from the sale of forest products exceeds 15.75 million dollars.

The recent forest survey indicates

that the metropolitan area lies within the unit in which commercial forest land increased 569,600-acres. In addition, idle acres decreased by 196,800-acres. The establishment of natural and planted pine seedlings on abandoned cropland has largely offset the pine to hardwood trend in the area.

The pine and oak-pine types increased 478,600-acres or 21-percent since 1953. Hardwood types showed an eight percent increase in timber volume. Pine volume increased 24-percent. Pine sawtimber accounted for 32-percent of this increase. Hardwood sawtimber showed a rise of 23-percent.

The unit extends on a line from Polk to Franklin to Elbert to Troup to Polk Counties.

by
"Rip" Fantaine, Jr.



Cecil R. Osborne

In Memoriam

Cecil R. Osborne, 37, Assistant Administrative Chief for the Georgia Forestry Commission died November 16 in Emory University Hospital at Atlanta, Ga. His death followed an extended illness. He was the son of Mrs. Lula C. and the late Frank A. Osborne.

Osborne, a native of Taylorsville, Ga., came with the Commission in 1947 as an office manager at the Waycross District Office. In 1952, he was promoted to Warehouseman at Macon. He moved to Atlanta in 1956 to fill the position of Administrative Assistant. In 1960 he was elevated to his present position.

Osborne graduated from Cassville High School in 1944. He attended the Waycross Vocational School in 1948-49. He served in the U. S. Army Quar-

ter Master Corps as chief clerk from March 1945-November 1946. While a member of the Armed Forces he served in the European Theatre.

Osborne was a member of the Central Baptist Church of Waycross, Ware County Farm Bureau and American Legion Post 74 at Macon.

The Forestry Commission not only has lost an efficient and thorough employee in Cecil Osborne, but a man, whose integrity, dignity and dedication to his job and fellow workers, was above reproach, stated Commission Director Ray Shirley.

William E. Bledsoe, 38, patrolman, Jasper-Jones County Forestry Unit, died suddenly on November 1, 1963.

Bledsoe, a native of Monticello, Ga., came with the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1951. His 12-year tenure with the Commission was at the Jasper-Jones Unit.

Bledsoe served in the U. S. Army from 1944-46 in the South Pacific. He received the Purple Heart and Bronze Star.

He was a member of American Legion Post 110 and VFW at Monticello.

Bledsoe is survived by his wife, the former Maudie Pearl Benton of Burke County, N. C., two sons, Jerry, 10-months; and David, 12; and one daughter, Kathy, 6. They were members of the Talmadge Methodist Church in Monticello.

Bledsoe was a man of high character serving well in all capacities of duty and was respected by all who knew him.

"INSIGHT" PROGRAMS GIVEN STATE LEADERS

The Georgia State Chamber of Commerce Industrial Council and State Department of Industry and Trade Board each recently held a meeting at the Georgia Forestry Commission near Macon.

Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley and staff acquainted each group with the various Commission programs serving the citizens of Georgia. Services given special attention included resource data available for marketing forest products, and establishing new or expanding present wood-using industries. Assistance given landowners in growing the raw material for industries, fire suppression activities and nursery and Tree Improvement program were outlined to the groups.

Shirley stated that the program gave the groups a quick 'look see' at what is being done in Georgia to protect and perpetuate our forests, our greatest natural resource.

The two state groups met at the Forestry Commission at the invitation of Director Shirley.

Capitol Grounds Site Of Superior Pine

A grafted, superior loblolly pine tree recently was presented to Georgia Senator Richard Russell at Dublin, Ga. The presentation was made by Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Senator Russell said the grafted loblolly pine tree would be planted on the Capitol grounds in Washington.

He was in Dublin for a Veteran's Day Program.

A plaque, presented with the tree, depicts Georgia's national leadership in the Tree Improvement Program, Shirley said. He added that the tree symbolizes the improvements being made in forest genetics throughout

the Nation and the forests of Georgia.

Shirley pointed out that Georgia has the largest Tree Improvement Program with 39,032 living grafted trees. There were 10,600 grafted trees added to the Commission's seed orchards this year.

In addition, packets of Commission grown seedlings were given to Senator Russell to pass out to the Georgia delegation in Washington. They included slash, loblolly, longleaf, yellow poplar and dogwood.

Senator Russell has been a leader in making Georgia a national leader both in forest research and forestry in general.



Senator Richard Russell, right, is presented the superior tree by Commission Director Ray Shirley. Present are Bill Jordan, executive secretary to Senator Russell, back left, and retired General C. Flannery Pope.

Nature Trail Dedicated

The first nature trail, sponsored by a garden club on national forest land in 11 southern states, has been established in Georgia.

The Buffalo-Nut Trail is located on the Chattahoochee National Forest of Lake Winfield Scott. It is sponsored by the Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. with the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service.

The Trail had its beginning in 1962 when Mrs. Charles Hight, then

Stote Conservation chairman, presented the project to Mrs. Claude Corter, Conservation president. With the cooperation of the USFS, the project was carried to its completion under the 1963 administration headed by Mrs. Lawson Neel of Thomasville.

USFS Deputy Regional Forester H. C. Eriksson, Atlanta, said that the purpose of the trail is to inform, entertain and help the public to better appreciate the role natural resources play in our lives.



Dedication participants are, l-r, Mrs. Wallace Neel, chm., Conservation Dept.; Mrs. Betty Croke, information specialist, USFS Reg. 8; Mrs. Lawson Neel and H. C. Eriksson.

RANGERS OF THE QUARTER

A versatile forestry program is carried out by the Elbert-Modison County Forestry Unit, headed by Ranger John W. Rice. Fire and insect control, reforestation and management programs were carried out this past year.

In bringing the Southern Pine Beetle under control, 30,485 trees were cut and treated in the two county area. These trees belonged to 459 landowners and were located on 1,226 spots. The trees cut and treated represented 168,100 board feet of sawtimber and 659 cords of pulpwood.

Rice was instrumental in having fire breaks included in the ASC B-10 practice. This will be effective Jan. 1, 1964. Heretofore, fire breaks appeared only on industry land and on control burns.

Rice pointed out that each county had increased its forest area by 10,000 acres since 1953. There are 557,500 forest acres in the two counties. Rice estimates that there is 2,000 acres of idle land that needs planting.

Rice added that the notification to burn county option low and the Soil Bank Program were important factors in stimulating forestry in the two counties. The 'No Burn Low' was passed in 1957. The Soil Bank Program had its biggest effect in 1958.

From Jan.-Oct. there have been 42 wildfires that destroyed 183 forest acres.

This is an average of 4.36 acres per fire. This is slightly above 1962 but below the State average of 5.20 acres per fire.

Rice emphasized that lack of wood-using industry is hurting the area. Poor management practice by the landowner and saw miller led to this situation. However, landowners now are using up to date management practices and producing timber that would support industry.

The two county area is the site of the South River and Beaver Dam Watersheds.

Cull weed tree control work also is being carried out. This past year more than 325 acres were completed, most of which was done by consultant foresters. Rice estimates that another 2,000-acres needs treating.

Unit personnel include Paul Hix, assistant ranger; Patrolmen Harold Bridges, Norman Collaway and Jae Freeman. Others are Towerwomen Mrs. Ido Mann and Mrs. Glovena Ballew.



John W. Rice

Out of Alabama and Tennessee the road runs like a creek. Tree covered walls of rock and dirt pile up toward the sky on either side. This is Dade County.

In the wake of the road is the community of Trenton. Hidden by the canopy of trees are the scars of past fires.



Andy B. Newby, Jr.

The prevention of these fires is the life of Dade County Forest Ranger Andy B. Newby, Jr. and a project of this mountain community. Fire prevention is a community project, states Newby.

He reports that the Dade County Forestry Demonstration Club has played a major role in this work. Fire prevention importance has also been aimed through the 4-H Clubs and other local organizations. Industry, through its expansion and need for good timber, has shown the 'why' for fire prevention.

Debris and incendiary fires are our leading causes, continued Newby. The Notification of Intention to Burn County Option Low has helped cut into the number of debris fires. Public cooperation has been excellent.

It is not so much the number of fires that hurts us; it's the 'droff' says Newby. With the wind right, one fire can cover that mountain side. I would say our communications system and air patrol have helped us most in fire suppression. With the radios on our tractors we can keep track of everyone's position and move them like checkers at the right time, Newby pointed out.

Our new headquarters has been a shot in the arm. We can do a better job on servicing our equipment and meeting our landowners.

Fire prevention and suppression is just one phase of our work. The Commission has hardwood control demonstration plots and the Tennessee Valley Authority fertilizer plots on pole and pulpwood stands for our landowners to see.

With 81,100 forest acres or 77-percent of Dade County in forests, reforestation is a large part of our program. Newby said that landowners plant between 70,000-80,000 seedlings annually.

Other county unit personnel working for a better forested Dade County are Lenzy R. Riddle, assistant ranger; Johnny Roy Chomber, patrolman; and Mrs. Opal E. Powell, towerwoman and dispatcher. During fire season, one additional man is added.

State Heads Dedicate

Governor Sanders At Waycross

Late Dr. Herty Honored



Dr. Charles H. Herty

A dedicatory address by Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders and presentation of a Herty portrait by Waycross Banker George M. Bazemore highlighted the recent opening of the Charles H. Herty Building.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the combination headquarters and training center was built under the Federal Public Works Acceleration Program. Shirley added that the \$52,000 facility also is available for civic and organized community programs.

The Herty Building is located on the Waycross State Forest approxi-



Assisting Governor Carl Sanders in the ribbon cutting are, l-r, C. M. Jordan, Jr., chairman, Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners, Vidalia, Ga.; and Miss Gloria Gattis, designated Miss Georgia Forestry, Waycross, Ga.

mately ten miles south of Waycross on U. S. 1.

Governor Sanders stated, "It is significant that this building is named for Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, because there never has been another Georgian who has contributed more to the forest industry."

The universally accepted cup and gutter technique, experiments in the use of pines to make paper and the promotion of reforestation and forest fire protection are among his long list of achievements, the Governor added.

He emphasized that there is no other single industry in our State which touches the lives or affects the pocketbooks of more Georgians than does forestry. Add to this the fact that forest products rank third as the top dollar producer for Georgians and you can see why we conduct a model forestry program to conserve, preserve and restore this valuable economic ally.

"In this vast network of forest lands, the Georgia Forestry Commission has had a steady and vital influence. I seriously doubt if there is

In ceremonies honoring the late Dr. Herty are, l-r, Miss Georgia Forestry Gloria Gattis, Governor Carl Sanders, George Bazemore, donor of the Herty portrait, Waycross, Ga.; and Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, Macon, Ga.



Forestry Facilities

another State forestry department in the Nation which can surpass the record compiled through the years by Georgia's Forestry Department," he emphasized.

Governor Sanders concluded, "The opening of this building, and the operation of the Waycross State Forest serves as proof of our interest in, and support of, Georgia Forestry."

First National Bank President Bazemore, in presenting the portrait, said that Dr. Herty brought the South a new future. "The pine tree, alone, has brought to the South capital funds of more than 2.6 billion dollars; a timber and fiber industry yielding more than six billion dollars annually; and employment to many thousands of people," he added.

Bazemore pointed out, "Had it not been for the pulp, pine genius of this man, the Southeast might well be the nation's number one economic problem today."

The dedication ceremonies also included talks by James K. Vessey, U. S. Forest Service Region 8 Forester, Atlanta, Ga.; and W. H. McComb, chief, Forest Management Division, GFC, Macon, Ga. A demonstration of the Forestry Commission's aerial tanker and patrol craft was presented by Commission Assistant Director and Fire Control Chief James C. Turner, Jr., Macon.

In other activities Judge Harley Landgale, Sr. of Valdosta, Ga. and Bazemore were recognized as the only living members of the original Board of Trustees of the Herty Foundation Laboratory.

C. M. Jordan, chairman, Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners, Vidalia, Ga., and Miss Gloria Gattis of Waycross assisted Governor Sanders in the ribbon cutting ceremonies. Miss Gattis was designated Miss Georgia Forestry for the occasion.

L. H. Morgan, Forestry Commission board member from Eastman, Ga., introduced Governor Sanders. Director Shirley was master-of-ceremonies.

Baynard Jacobson, chairman, Waycross-Ware County Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the guests. The invocation was given by the Reverend Harvey Mitchell, administrator, Baptist Village, Waycross.

A luncheon and tour of the Herty Building concluded the activities.



Lt. Governor Geer cuts ribbon at Albany. Dedication participants included, l-r, Second District Forester Hugh P. Allen, Camilla, Ga.; Senator Al Holloway, Albany; Miss Southwest Georgia Tana Kempf, Morgan, Ga.; and Dougherty County Forestry Board Chairman Leland Farrell, Albany.

Lt. Governor Geer At Albany

Lt. Governor Peter Zack Geer recently dedicated the new Dougherty County Unit headquarters and combination equipment shed and shop.

The new facilities, adjacent to the Herty Nursery, were constructed at a cost of \$15,000. They were built under the Federal Public Works Acceleration Program administered by the Department of Commerce, Area Development Administration.

The all wood buildings were constructed on land obtained under a long term lease from the Dougherty County Commissioners. The Unit was

previously located at the city airport.

The program included talks by John Cooper, assistant division chief, I and E, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta; and James Richardson, woodland manager, Great Southern Land and Paper Co., Cedar Springs.

An equipment demonstration also was presented under the direction of Second District Forester Hugh P. Allen, Camilla.

Lt. Governor Geer was assisted by Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, Macon; Dougherty County Forestry Board Chairman Leland Farrell, Albany; and Miss Southwest Georgia Tana Kempf of Morgan, Ga.

Lt. Governor Geer was introduced by Albany Mayor Asa Kelly. George Johnston, chairman, Dougherty County Commissioners, made the welcome address.

Director Shirley emceed the program.

A demonstration of Commission fire fighting equipment was a highlight of the dedication program. The demonstration included a drop by the aerial tanker, use of a patrol craft on a wildfire and a parade of mobile equipment.





AGES PAST IN THE PRESENT

A virgin stand of longleaf and loblolly pine reach skyward some six miles South of Warrenton, Ga., West of Georgia Highway 16 spur. These monarchs of the upper coastal plain have stood and watched history pass in parade throughout the greater part of the early pioneers founding and settling of Georgia.

Some are in the process of decay, while many have died and fallen. Their ages were estimated, from deep borings with instruments which did not reach the heart of these trees, at approximately 300 years. Tree height reaches some 120 feet. Diameter in several trees run as much as 30-40 inch dbh. It is difficult to measure ages and heights of these trees as general tools are gauged to much smaller average trees in this section.

One of the large longleaf pines in this section measures 36 inches dbh and 120 feet high. The tree is located in a stand predominantly loblolly.

Beall's Spring, shaded by the aged timber, still gives forth its supposedly healing mineral waters in a never-ending stream. The supposed medicinal qualities of this water according to legend is beneficial for stomach and kidney trouble. Legend also has it that an indian found the clear hole of water and bathed his sore hand and it was soon healed.

An immigrant, Mannam Beall, a patriot and revolutionary soldier, brought his family to Georgia from Maryland in 1787. A son, Francis Beall, came into possession of Beall Spring's 500 acres. During this period of the ante-bellum days, before the Civil War, families from miles around gathered at political rallies, picnics, and tenting under the great trees.

In 1885 the land was divided into an estate, and 13 acres around the Spring were set aside for a reservation. Although outside visitors have now dwindled, none who visit leave without being awe inspired by these giants of the past.

LETTERS

Mr. Ray Shirley, Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Ray:

Council Chairman Cam Mitchell, President Lastinger and Walter Cates join me in this sincere expression of gratitude to you and your associates at the Commission Headquarters for a masterpiece of programming for last Thursday's Council meeting.

We are all agreed that it was one of the best meetings ever held by the Council! The box lunch, the aerial demonstration, the talks, visual aids and tour were tops in the opinion of every one we talked with afterwards. Facilities in Macon and at the Commission Headquarters, as well as the arrangements, were perfect for the occasion.

Members of the Council are greatly indebted to your group for this most enlightening afternoon and for the invaluable service it is performing for all Georgians. I am sure that many will be making additional use of your facilities on various development matters in the future.

All of us greatly enjoyed meeting you and your staff and it was a special pleasure to have your Commissioners with us. We look forward to an early opportunity to work with you again!

Cordially,

Penn Worden, Jr.
Manager

Mr. A. R. Shirley, Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Ray:

On behalf of the Southeastern Fair, and personally, thank you and the Georgia Forestry Commission for the fine Exhibit that you had at our 49th annual fair.

We had more compliments this year on the building in which you had your Exhibit than we have ever had. I am sure that your Exhibit did much to increase the knowledge of the people on the importance and services rendered by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation for your continued interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Billie W. Tovell
Director of Special Activities

Mr. Frank Craven
Georgia Forestry Center
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Craven:

Thank you for the kindness shown our Girl Scout Troop 72 when we visited you last Thursday. The film was especially enjoyable, and the girls were very interested in the Fire Laboratory.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. F. Bekeis
Leader

Mr. B. J. Bivins
Carroll County Forestry Unit
Carrollton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bivins:

We appreciate your prompt answer to our recent call for help in extinguishing the forest fire in the woods south and adjoining our tank farm at Bremen.

Without your help the entire wooded area would, no doubt, have burned. With the countryside as dry as it is now and as many fires as are being experienced, it gives us a feeling of relief to know that your efficient unit is available.

Please extend our thanks to your men for the prompt and efficient manner in which they acted.

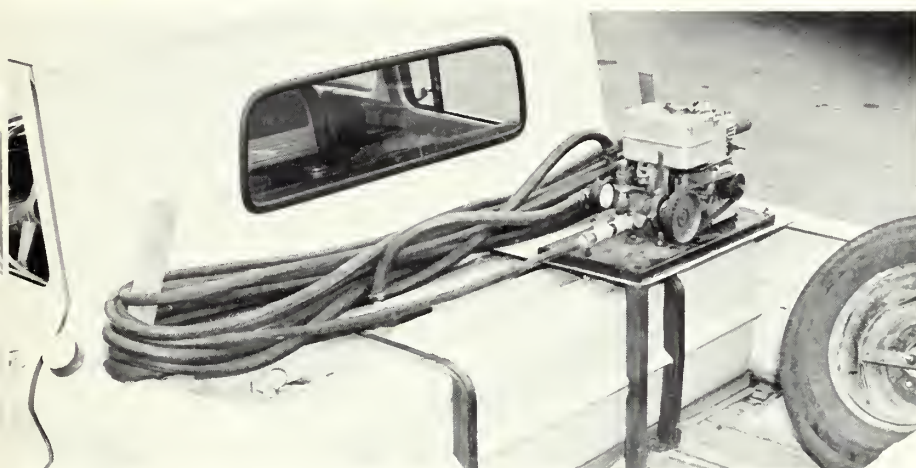
Yours very truly,

H. E. West
Plantation Pipe Line Co.

Logging the foresters...



Awarding two-year St. Regis Paper Company grants of \$800 each to juniors at Auburn, Florida and Georgia are, l-r, Roy Shirley, Georgia State Forester; C. H. Coulter, Florida State Forester; J. K. Vessey, chief, Region 8, U. S. Forest Service; M. G. Rawls, manager, Southern Woodlands Division, St. Regis; and J. M. Stouffer, Alabama State Forester.



The Georgia Forestry Commission has put into operation 100 light fiber glass water tanks. The 80-gallon tanks are installed in the back of pickup trucks for use on brush fires and mop up operations. The unit weighing 980-pounds, has a 100' discharge hose and a 30' pick up hose.

MEETINGS...SPCA, February 4-5, 1964, Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga...Georgia Chapter SAF and the University of Georgia School of Forestry Alumni, May 7-8, 1964, Center for Continuing Education, Athens, Ga.

BEETLE PROBE...A study, "The Improvement of Direct Methods of Control of the Southern Pine Beetle" will continue under a cooperative agreement in Forest Insect Research with the University of Georgia. The announcement was made by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, USDA. The sum of \$3,000 was awarded the University for this study in both 1962 and 1963.

I & E...John Cooper is the new Assistant Division Chief of Information and Education for the Southern Region of the U. S. Forest Service. He succeeded Ed Littlehales who transferred to the Rocky Mountain Region, announced Regional Forester J. K. Vessey.

SEED ORCHARDS...More than 2,500 acres of seed orchards have been established by forest industry and state forestry agencies in ten southeastern states, according to Paul Otterbach of International Paper Co. Georgia has some 505-acres of seed orchards. The figures were released at the 7th general conference of the Southern Forest Tree Improvement Committee meeting earlier this year.

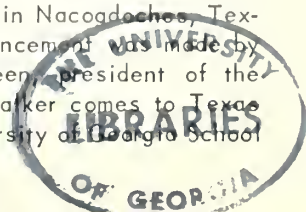


L. W. Eberhardt, Jr. is the new director of the University of Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, announced University President Dr. O. C. Aderhold. Eberhardt succeeds W. A. Sutton who retired. The new Extension director had been associate director since 1954. Eberhardt, a Jackson County native, is a graduate of the University of Georgia School of Forestry.



Francis L. Chostain of Thunderbolt, Ga., above, has won a four year forestry scholarship presented by Continental Con Company, Inc. Gorman C. Edison of Tifton, Ga., and Haywood Moore of Brunswick, Ga. won a Senior Assistantship and a graduate Fellowship, respectively.

NEW HEAD...Dr. Laurence C. Walker has been appointed head of the Department of Forestry and professor of Silviculture at Stephen F. Austin State College in Nacogdoches, Texas. The announcement was made by Dr. Ralph Steen, president of the college. Dr. Walker comes to Texas from the University of Georgia School of Forestry.



Georgia FORESTRY

DECEMBER 1963

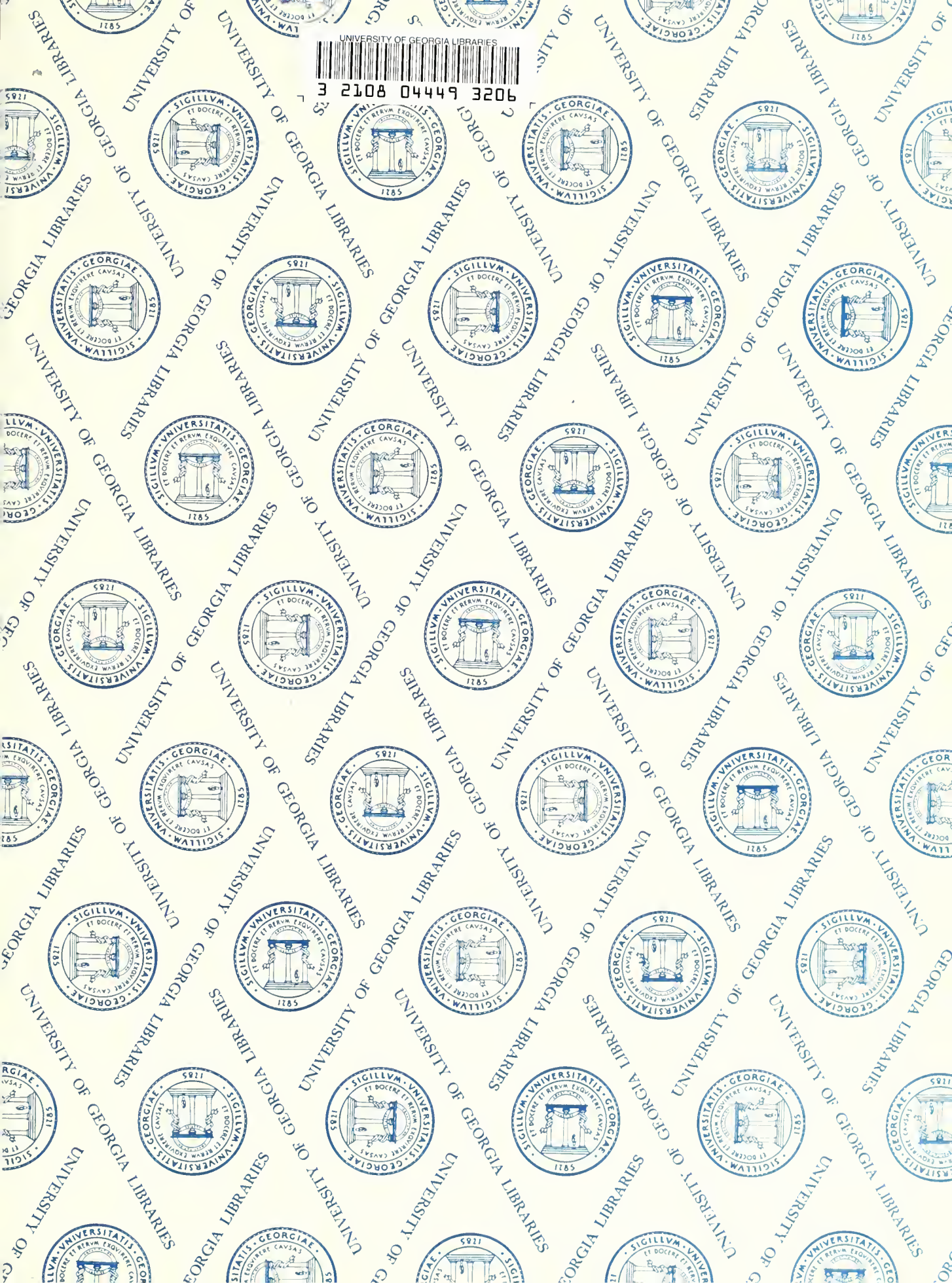
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Death being man's ultimate reward,
Life is his workshop. It is not what he
carves his life out of, but what he
makes of what he has that is remembered.

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